Kolhapur, As from - A. P. Mission Uran-Islampur October 13,1932

My dear Dr. Speer:-

It has been a full year since I have written to you and now since I am required to answer for all my misdeeds I have the pleasure of sending this much overdue letter.

We think of you not only as a dear personal friend who sympathises deeply with us in our affliction, but also as our leader in the great cause of Christ all around the world. Dr. Wiley was telling us of your recent lectures and we are greatly rejoiced that you are sending out a clear clarion call. I know that you have always been loyal, but just now a ringing note is very much in order.

I have had a very happy busy year. We have had abundant health thru a hard schedule of varied activities. Islampur is an ideal place and we are so glad that the Board consented to send us back to India and selected this delightful spot for us.

The building of the church was a long hard fight and at last a glorious victory. It took a lot of time, but the resulting building is more than satisfactory. It is a beautiful little church and very finely finished. It was built with sacrificial giving and much free labor. In the beginning there was unyielding opposition, but slowly we won our way and now we have the finest, highest building in Islampur and friends instead of foes. Nearly the whole town rejoices in the Gracebai (Grace E. Wilder) Memorial church.

It was dedicated by our Kolhapur Church Council on Sept. 29th with a crowd of more than 2,000, from highest to lowest of our Mission, town and district. It was preceded by an inspiring Convention and followed by the annual meeting of Church Council.

More important than building a beautiful church was the work in the Bible School. The Living Stones are the worthwhile thing. What a miracle it is to find those ones that were once afar off, yes dead in sin, drawn nigh and made alive. My privilege is to teach the Word and send them out workmen that need not be ashamed.

This year we had 7C in the regular classes and 22 in the Institute. And nearly twice as many applicants as we were able to handle. Allowances were further reduced, but zeal never faded. The rains were terrential and the floors were muddy, we urged them to go home, but still they wanted to stay. We ran the School an extra week this year and found it very hard indeed to say "Goodbye".

There were forty villages represented by men who are volunteer workers. Many of them are leaders and will bear a powerful witness for their Lord and Master. When they were questioned about what they had gained the year before many wrote that they had received a blessing and courage to witness for Christ.

My hardest work was to act again as moderator of the church here in Kelhapur. It is a most unpleasant task and for two years has required so much of my strength and energy with very little fruit that I had resolved never to touch it again. But in prayer as I that of my Saviour's dying love for His church I felt that I too must be willing to suffer repreach. So I plead with a gainsaying people while accepting the abuse of missionaries and mission agents here.

I wonder sometimes if it is not a sham battle. Both sides are all too willing to prolong it. In the Church Council meeting in Islampur my session signed the paper giving up all claims to ewnership. This should have been met with rejoicing, but instead it was called bad faith. Now with a little touch of humility there is a good chance of having the Libel case withdrawn. The way is open if the spirit is willing. A further reason for laboring on here is because it is the mother church and victory here gives victory all along the line.

A very pleasant activity has been in connection with our Islampur municipality. Government made me a "city father" in April. It was very pleasantly received by the people and they have co-operated in a marvelous way. Our preventative efforts in plague have been very successful and general sanitary measures are getting consideration. We are raising up a group of public spirited citizens. I have enjoyed the contacts very much indeed.

It gave me a chance to oppose the liquor interests and close the shop before dark. Then I was invited by a group of Brahmins to join their Pramatic club in the presentation of "Only one Glass". It is a moving play showing the evil effects of drink. We look forward to a play on "Optum" and the "Money Lender" next year.

The leading man in Islampur, Mr. Mantri, is a friend like a brother. He is deeply aroused over the poverty of our people and the way the money lender grinds them down. He has been leading in the effort to get government to finance them thru Co-operative Banks. I think that it will succeed where mission efforts fail along this line. He recognizes his stewardship and with the leading Banker we have formed a Welfare League to assist the poor and perhaps later to build them model houses.

Please do not think that I am getting into merely Social Service work. Above all is the joy of preaching the Gospel and making Christ known. But I know too that my Master wants to give Abundant life to these out-castes and that sicknoss and poverty are not pleasing in His sight. When Dr. Velte came and saw the poor people down in Urun he told me that he saw no chance of a self-supporting church in the midst of such poverty. Likely it is true so I carry on my efforts.

I never lost sight of the church militant as I worked for the building enterprise. It has been growing all the while and just recently we have extended a call for a fine pastor. That seems the great need now. I sincerely wish that we had a strong Central Pastoral Fund that would make church service as safe as mission employment.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) F. O. Conser.

For State Conjo from that

WEEKLY NEWS

Published by the

NEW YORK LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Chairman MRS. E. C. CARTER
Editor EyeLing W. Brainerd

Vol. XII. No. 9. March 3, 1933

PERHAPS OUR BEST BUY

We wish we could reprint the whole of the article on "Cost of Services, Public and Private", by C. A. Dykstra, in the United States Daily. Mr. Dykstra is the city manager of Cincinnati.—Ed.

This is an open season on government and government costs. And there seem to be no game laws of any kind to protect public officers and the establishment we call government . . .

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, within two weeks, has released figures to indicate that the expenditure for local government for 1932 has dropped at least \$500,000,000. These figures, therefore, indicate that for 1932 something like \$9,000,000,000 have been raised from taxpayers to pay for public services of all kinds, including all debt payments on capital expenditures. . . This is a good deal of money and it ought to buy a vast amount of service. It is almost as much money as Americans spent in 1930 for the purchase, upkeep and operation of passenger automobiles . . .

If we take as the total cost of all local government, including schools in the United States for 1930, as \$5,000,000,000 what does such a figure mean? Nearly half of it goes for education, and this means that the boys and girls of the nation are under supervision and instruction for a greater part of the day during a greater part of the year. The balance goes to highways, structures, sanitation, health, police and fire service, public lighting, and a host of other services.

During the same year we spent about \$2,000,000,000 for tobacco, alone—almost the total cost of all local public services except schools. We spent \$350,-000,000 just for chewing gum, and \$750,000,000 for cosmetics and beauty treatments. These three items are classed as luxuries, and we hear no word of ob-

jection to this expenditure of three billions. I have none.

It is interesting to know, however, that we could pay all local government costs except education by giving up smoking, gum chewing and beauty treatments. I am willing to assume that the totals spent thus are worth it, or we would not smoke, chew gum, and buy cosmetics. But I am not willing to admit that the expenditure of government is not at least as worth while.

Can we maintain honestly that we cannot afford local public services, or that their cost stifles business, in the face of the facts? Suppose we should give up beauty treatments for thirty days. The savings would pay for a month's police and fire service. Would we dare to give up the police and fire service and expect to be safe for thirty days?

Local public utility costs in the United States are a very real item in the American cost of living. I am glad that we have these conveniences, and they make for more modern living standards in this country. But their cost, something like \$5,000,000,000 runs higher than the combined tax collections oil cities, counties, townships, and school districts. Most of these utility rates are paid in cities of 30,000 and over, and the taxes collected in such cities for all local purposes run to less than \$2,000,000,000.

What we once spent out of our own private pockets we now pay for in taxes. The compelling reason for this is that we have found it cheaper. Americans will not continue to pay a premium for public expenditure if it is uneconomic. We do not fool ourselves that way.

When times are good these public costs do not trouble us; in fact, we encourage them. When times are bad and we all struggle as individuals to make both ends meet, our attention is suddenly drawn to public expenditures. But we fail to realize that private business contracts and cuts its costs by cutting production and decreasing its operations—a necessary private procedure with devastating social consequences in the way of unemployment. Government on the other hand, continues during a depression to give service twenty-four hours a day; it has no way of cutting production. . .

In 1930 private business cut cold from its expenditure \$11,000,000,000 in wages—a sum larger than the total tax collections in the United States for all purposes. Had government cut accordingly there would not have been a cent to spend for any public purpose. Meanwhile the cost of making up in some small degree this cut in business expenditure—\$11,-000,000,000 in wages—fell in large part upon the taxpayer. We cannot have things both ways—low private costs and low public costs. The law of balance will not allow it.

It costs money to wage war and to pay its catastrophic results. Except for our indulgence in the primitive luxury of combat our federal budget would be but twenty per cent of its present total.

Except for the demand for highways and like public works, state and local budgets would seem quite modest. And save for the additional fact that we believe as a people in education, the total expenditure for public purposes in the United States would be less than the national tobacco bill.

In spite of any showing of figures as to the government cost, or any comparison that may be made between these and private costs, the business man is accustomed to think that private business activities are desirable and socially useful, but that money spent in taxes takes just that much away from legitimate enterprises. It is this kind of thinking and speaking which gives all of us the impression that government is a hungry monster which swallows its contributions of its victims and drains from business its proper due . . .

What is it today that stands between the American people and utter chaos but the services of governmental and welfare agencies? Can you contemplate for a moment what would happen if these two agencies should go out of business for thirty days? Business and industry fail all about us—factory door close and the wheels of machinery cease to revolve. Thousands of banks are shut up. The evidence of wreckage is everywhere. Never were we so dependent upon the instrument we call government as we are today.

Break down the faith and confidence which still exists in our public institutions and our whole sys-

tem of life will come tumbling down like a house of cards. It is time that we all raily to the support of the common agency of our social life if we wish to insure our future as a people. Government is the one agency or organization to which we all belong, and of which we are all a part. It has become the common instrument of our lives, for better or for worse. We do well to recognize its place in the affairs of the day. We do well to know it thoroughly instead of criticizing it from afar off. . . .

THE NEW SECRETARY OF LABOR

New York has reason to be proud that it can make so fine a contribution to the Federal Government as the Secretary of Labor who is to serve in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. We, of the New York L.W.V., need no introduction to Frances Perkins. We do not need to rehearse her story or to quote the long experience which fits her peculiarly for this task in these grave days. We have known her for years, straight-seeing and straight-acting, well trained, broadminded and generous of spirit, courageous, keen, wise. can in truth say that we could ask nothing better for employer and employed than that the Federal Department of Labor should be under the leadership of the chief who has so long served this State, who has done much to place its laws in the van of intelligent and practical safeguards for industry.

THAT \$35,000

(From our congressional secretary, Gwen Geach)

Feb. 24, 1933

"I am glad to give you some good news about the Children's Bureau appropriation. Yesterday the House and Senate conferees met and agreed to reinstate the amount which passed the House. This, of course, means that it now goes to the House and Senate for final action and we hope that the report will be accepted as reported from the conferees...

"It is true that there were several increases in the bill: (1) Regulation of interstate transportation of black bass, \$13,950; (2) Convention relating to liquor traffic in Africa, \$55; (3) Continuation of fumes investigation in Northeastern Washington, \$19,000. In short there was a net increase in the bill of \$8,697.77.

"The amount now approved for the Children's Bureau will be \$344,0000. Of course out of this will come any horizontal cuts which are to be made in all government appropriations."

AT ALBANY-OUR LETTER

February 21, 1933

Dear Governor Lehman:

We are greatly disturbed to see by the press that there is danger of no unemployment insurance legislation at this session. As we understand it, the argument advanced is that this is no time to add any extra burden to those that the employers are now carrying. This seems to us quite beside the mark. We believe that this is the time that a well considered method of unemployment reserves should be adopted, ready to go into effect when conditions make it possible.

It is all too easy to forget. If we must wait to adopt a plan until the situation is better, we shall then have to meet the argument that employment is on the up-grade and there is no need

of insurance against unemployment.

The League of Women Voters took its stand for unemployment insurance three years ago and now strongly urges action along the lines of the measure introduced by Senator Mastick and advised by the New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation.

(Signed) Jean Burnet Tompkins.

A DINNER

The Right Hon. Lord Marley, deputy speaker of the House of Lords; Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, member of the State Legislative Committee on Unemployment; and Mr. Howard S. Cullan, chairman of the Conference on Unemployment Legislation, are the speakers at a dinner on "Unemployment Insurance Here and Abroad", to be held Wednesday, March 8th, seven p.m., Women's City Club, 22 Park Ave, Mr. Charles C. Burlingham, Esq., will preside. For reservations telephone CAledonia 5-1700.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn Borough.—We are on the air! Tune in every Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. WFOX (1400 k.). Broadcasts on Municipal and State Problems arranged by Mrs. W. P. Earle, jr; on World Affairs, by Mrs. O. N. Brown. Please send comments to Station WFOX, Fox Building, Nevins St. and Flatbush Ave.

Brooklyn, 10th A.D.—Sunday, March 5th, four to six p.m., membership tea, 879 Union St. Come and bring prospective members. All invited. No cards.

Brooklyn, 18th A.D.—Monday, March 6th, 8:15 p.m., Recreation Ha'll, 456 Brooklyn Ave. (apartment house). Round table on International Affairs conducted by Mrs. C. N. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Roberts, Mrs. Charles Stebbins.

Brooklyn, 21st A.D.—Monday, March 13th, two p.m., regular meeting, Flatbush Chamber of Commerce. Speaker, Mr. W. P. Straus, of Regional Plan Ass'n., "Comprehensive City Planning."

Wednesday, March 15th, two p.m., Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, round table on International Cooperation, led by Mrs. S. L. Goldbloom.

Manhattan, 11th A.D.—Tuesday, March 7th, 8:15 p.m., first of a series of round tables on Municipal Affairs, home of Mrs. R. M. Davidson, 315 Riverside Drive. All cordially invited.

Manbattan, 12th, 14th, 16th A.D.'s.—City Government round table, Tuesday, March 7th, 8:15 p.m., home of Miss Brown, 230 E. 71st St., "Proportional Representation, Make Your Vote Count," Mrs. Owens, leader.

International Relations round table, Wednesday, March 8th, 8:15 p.m., home of Miss Griffith, 343 East 50th St., "Dare We Disarm?" Mrs. Hollingsworth, leader.

Queens, 3rd A.D.—Tuesday, March 7th, 8:30 p.m., Jackson Heights Community Club House, Hayes Ave. and 79th St. Speaker, Mr. W. J. Millard, field see'y., New York Comm. of One Thousand, "A Model Election."

Wednesday, March 15th, 8:30 p.m., same place, annual card party.

We, the People

Only another month remains before adjournment of the legislature. If we, in New York City, are to get a new charter, or a revision of the old charter, we have but four short weeks in which to work.

Senator Desmond has introduced a bill, (S.P. 822) providing for a new charter as recommended by Judge Seabury. Its outstanding provisions include the election of a single council by proportional representation, the elimination of borough administrative government and centralizing responsibility for administration in the mayor.

As the News goes to press, we learn that Assemblyman Moffat is introducing bills along lines laid down in the report of the majority of the Joint Legislative Committee Investigating the Affairs of New York City.

These bills include a measure reorganizing the New York City Board of Elections so that there will be one representative on the board from the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties. Another measure is a constitutional amendment permitting the abolition and reorganization of outworn county offices. Still a third would permit the voters of the city to initiate charter revision by petition of a certain percentage of the voters. Others provide for the abolition of certain county offices that are not protected by constitutional provisions.

It is perfectly evident that the legislature will not act unless the strongest pressure is brought to bear by every interested man and woman. Will you "let George do it" or will you telegraph the legislative leaders at once and tell them whether you want efficient and economical government organization in this city? We often say that we would take a more active part in government if we knew what to do. Here is our opportunity!

For detailed information regarding the print numbers of bill, names of committee chairmen in the legislature, etc., call "1307."

Pearl Bernstein, sec'y., Municipal Affairs Comm.

WEEKLY NEWS

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NEW YORK LEAGUE

Vol. XII. No. 9.

March 3, 1933

Mrs. Robert E. Speer,

PERHAPS OUR BEST BUY

New York, N. Y. 24 Gramercy Park,

What is it?

AT ALBANY

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

BOARD GENERAL LETTER No. 48

March 10, 1933

TO THE MISSIONS:

DEAR FRIENDS:

At its last meeting the Board gave anxious consideration to the difficult financial situation which confronts us all in these testing days. From April 1, 1932, to February 1, 1933, the receipts from living donors fell off 18.5 per cent as compared with the previous year. If this rate of decrease continues until March 31, it is estimated that the deficit then will be \$481,626. The Board decided that it would take the unusual and, in ordinary circumstances, the unwise course of applying to this deficit legacy and annuity gifts that would normally be funded, thus reducing the estimated deficit to \$267,626. The Board voted to carry such a deficit forward without charging it against the budget of the new year.

The Board further voted, courageously, to authorize a budget for the new year based on the assumption that we would receive next year not less than this from living donors. There are many who think that this is an unwarranted assumption, and if it proves to be so, our difficulties a year hence will only be augmented. The Board unanimously agreed, however, to go forward in faith and authorized the Executive Council to prepare a budget to be submitted to it which would reduce expenditures so as to bring them within the sum of \$2,928,000, the estimated actual receipts for the current year ending March 31, 1933.

Even this courageous action, however, leaves our problem difficult beyond exaggeration. A reduction of \$600,000 must be effected. A balanced budget for 1933-34 can be achieved only by such drastic measures as (1) a further 10 per cent reduction (making 20 per cent in all) in Classes I and V-X; (2) an equal or greater reduction in all administrative and promotional expense; (3) possibly a 10 per cent reduction in Class II, which suffered no reduction in 1932-33; (4) a reduction in the number of new missionaries; (5) any possible savings in furloughs and furlough travel; (6) an equitable adjustment of the problem of salaries and exchange.

It will be well to quote for your information the full action of the Board as taken on recommendation of the Finance Committee as follows:

"The Executive Council presented to the Finance Committee an estimate of the probable outcome of the fiscal year 1932-33, indicating that if the contributions from living sources do not fall off more than the 18½% shown February 1, 1933, and the savings amount to the \$290,000 estimated, the Board would close the year with a deficit of some \$480,000. And if the income from Mrs. Kennedy's estate, amounting to \$114,000; and \$100,000 of Mr. Wall's annuity gift were used currently, the final deficit would be some \$266,000.

"It was further shown that if receipts from living donors in 1933-34 approximated the same as estimated for 1932-33—nameiy, \$550,000 less than actually received in 1931-32—and the income from non-living sources was \$45,000 less than estimated in 1932-33; making the total estimated income for 1933-34 \$2,-928,000 as against an estimated income of \$3,529,805 in 1932-33, that very drastic additional reductions of some \$600,000 would have to be imposed, to enable the Board to avoid another deficit in the coming year. The recommendations of the Executive Council were presented as follows:

"1. That the deficit of the year 1932-33, estimated at some \$260,000, be carried by the Board and not made a charge upon the budget for 1933-34.

"2. That the Board approve a budget for the fiscal year 1933-34 based upon receipts of \$2,928,000 with the understanding that the Executive Council would effect such reductions in appropriations, both at home and on the field, as would make a balanced budget for the year.

"After full discussion and the understanding that to accomplish this would mean such further reductions as a further cut of 10% in Home Administration, another 10% cut upon expenditures in Classes I-V-X, probably a very large reduction in new missionaries, and possibly a reduction in home allowances, together with the proposed plan for the payment of gold salaries in silver countries such as China and Persia, by giving to the missionaries 60% of the gain in exchange; in Japan and

Chosen 50% of the gain; in India one-third of the gain, etc.

"The Committee expressed itself as having misgivings as to whether the receipts from living sources in 1933-34 were likely to be as large as in 1932-33. At the same time it was willing to approve of the Executive Council's recommendations, urging, however, that if possible still larger savings be effected as a measure of safety, and agreeing under the very unusual financial conditions, that the deficit of 1932-33 he carried forward without provision for meeting it in the budget of 1933-34, with the understanding that this fact be clearly stated."

This recommendation of the Finance Committee was adopted with the understanding that the Council would report fully to the Board after considering the possibility of sparing some measure of a general cut by the closing of the least important institutions or other features of field work; the extension of terms of service for one year (except in emergencies); the holding in this country, for promotional or other purposes, of some furloughed missionaries; and other possible means of saving.

That you might have full information in advance, we are either cabling or writing by air mail to all the Missions and

now send this fuller statement, advising:

(1) That you project the expenditure for the new year on a basis 20 per cent below the appropriations for 1931-32 (that is, on the scale of the present year 1932-33, with a further reduction of the same amount as imposed upon the current year) and to make this reduction on all the appropriations for Classes I and V-X, except children's allowances. It is possible that the allowances for the two younger groups may have to be reduced 10 per cent, but it is hoped that this may be avoided and that the oldest group may not need to be reduced at all.

(2) That you review all furlough plans and postpone for a year all furloughs that are not necessary for health reasons or imperative for other considerations. Please report at once what furloughs the Executive Committee of the Mission deems to be thus necessary or imperative. It would be desirable to have a careful medical judgment in each case so that no unwise risks are taken in these postponements.

(3) Members of the Board raise very earnestly the question whether the present necessity should not lead the Missions to examine all their work qualitatively and also the missionary force itself to determine whether the limited resources are being used in the best way or whether some station or institutions or activities ought not to be given up to save others which are yet more important and fruitful and also whether any members of the Missions ought to be released from work on the field.

The Board deeply regrets the necessity for this action but there seems to be no escape. Even as it is, we are far more fortunate than other missionary groups where the reductions have been even more severe and in some of which even pensions have had to be curtailed. How long present conditions may continue no one can foretell. We shall hope and pray for a speedy deliverance from these difficulties, but it would be wrong to encourage false hopes. The economic situation

is darker than it has ever been known by our generation, and we cannot be thankful enough that we shall still be able to go on, even though it necessitates economy and hardship.

Careful consideration is being given, as already indicated, to the question of children's allowances, and if it is possible to work out the budget of the new year without any curtailment of these allowances or of home allowances, this will, of course, be done.

In taking this action regarding the reduction of total appropriations for the field, which is certain to involve reduction in salaries, and also in taking action urging postponement of furloughs which implies extension of many present terms, the Executive Council records its conviction that the Board does not intend by this any permanent change of its established policy of adequate provision for field salaries and furlough arrangements. These actions are taken to meet a dire emergency and the Council understands it to be the policy of the Board to restore the normal arrangements as soon as conditions warrant.

The question may be asked whether the work might not be maintained without reduction by drawing on the endowment and reserve funds of the Board. It would not be possible, however, to use restricted endowments for current work, and as to other funds the present plans already provide for the use of \$214,000 of legacy and annuity funds and they carry forward a large deficit which is a lien on the Board's reserves. Furthermore, the budget expenditure for the new year involves a risk which can only be taken with these reserves as its guarantee. It would be unwise and unwarranted to cut more deeply into the capital funds for current and recurrent expenditures.

At its last meeting the Board gave consideration also to the problem of a fair and right adjustment of exchange on gold salaries in silver countries. The following statement was presented, and the action which it proposed was adopted:

"The Board's practice has been that Gold salaries were to be paid in local currency at whatever the gold would produce, that is, at the average current rate of the month or of the guarter. From 1906-07 to 1914-15 the Mexican dollar had averaged in price as related to the Gold dollar from .43 to .51. In 1916-17 it rose to an average cost for the year of .621/2. This meant that the missionaries were receiving but 1.6 Mexican dollars for a Gold dollar instead of the usual two Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar, and in 1919-20 the Mexican increased in cost to an average for the year of one dollar Gold so that the missionaries would have received only one Mexican dollar for each Gold dollar. In 1916-17 the Board, realizing that its missionaries would be greatly embarrassed by receiving approximately threequarters as many Mexicans as they were accustomed to, of its own initiative before any proposals had come from the field, guaranteed to the China missionaries their salaries at two Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar. It was a mistake, as it later appeared, to provide in this way as many higher priced Mexican dollars as the purchasing power of these dollars was greater than the .50 Mexican dollar. For the China and Persia Missions this guarantee cost approximately one million dollars.

"From 1921-22 through 1925-26 the Mexican averaged

yearly from .511/2 - .56 - .53 - .54 - .56. In 1926-27-.48; 1927-28-46; 1928-29-47; 1929-30-394; 1930-31-...275; 1931-32-...236; so that the Mexican dollar has been appreciably below par for only three years and the current year. Approximately the same is true in the Persia Mission. The figures in the Treasurer's file cover twenty-six years. The average cost for the twenty-six years for the Mexican dollar is .52; for the Toman \$1.06. The Executive Council has been trying to ascertain some way of making payment of these Gold salaries that would give to the field automatically a varying number of Mexican dollars that would provide the equivalent in purchasing power of the number that they received when the salaries were paid two Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar. Some adjustments in salaries were made beginning as of April 1st, 1928; that is, the Gold amounts and, presumably salaries, were fixed at that time so as to provide relatively equivalent salaries in the various Mission fields.

"This salary exchange question arose before there was any consideration of reductions in appropriations, salaries, or otherwise. The question has been only whether Silver countries during the extreme depression as compared with Gold are receiving more than an equivalent in purchasing power, and if so, to what extent. It seems to be conceded by everyone that they are receiving more than an equivalent. The nice question is as to how much more. This exchange question will be more easily and fairly dealt with if we eliminate entirely the question as to whether the Gold salaries are adequate. The attempt is to secure the equivalent in purchasing power of the salary that has obtained in China since 1928: viz., for the first fifteen years \$1,680 and thereafter \$1,800 Gold. By way of information, this salary compares with \$1,520 and \$1,610 of the Baptist Board: \$1,560 of the Congregational Board; and \$1,800 and \$2,000 of the Episcopal Board; about 101/2% and 8% respectively above the first two Boards and 7% below that of the Episcopal Board. In China today the Mexican dollar is costing a little less than .21 or 4.76 Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar as compared with a normal of say .50, or two Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar. That is, the \$1,800 Gold salary in normal times produces 3,600 Mexicans. Today it produces 8,568 Mexican dollars, which is a gain of 138%. No one in the Executive Council or elsewhere that we know of feels that such an increase is necessary or desirable. There are letters from missionaries in some of the Missions most affected to the effect that the present practice is doing harm and should be speedily modified, and that such an arrangement as is proposed in this action is equitable and wise. Some one in the Finance Committee meeting asked wby we did not secure from the Missions concerned their judgment as to what would be an equitable arrangement. This was the very thought that the Executive Council had for it realized that the missionaries had more complete information as to the relative cost of living than the Executive Council could secure either from Washington or from Foreign Exchange men in the various Banking institutions. Therefore, some two years ago the matter was taken up with the China and Persia Missions in the attempt to secure their judgment. The difficulty is that the replies do not seem satisfactory.

The China Council in its reply makes its first request a continuance of the two for one guarantee when exchange is against the field. We have conferred with the best advice available, such as the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Foreign Exchange Presidents of the Bankers Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Hanover Central, and not one of them or anyone in the Executive Council, or those responsible for financial matters in other Foreign Mission Boards think that such a full guarantee is needed to secure an equivalent.

"The China Council pian as to the way in which salaries should be paid,—one-half of the salary at current rates, and the other half at a midway point between an arbitrary normal rate, which they suggest as three Mexican dollars for one Gold dollar, and the current rate, would give China at the day's exchange rate, an increase of 116%. And again, all the members of the Executive Council feel that this is providing more than is needed to secure an equivalent in

purchasing power.

"The Executive Council has considered the matter at length and recommends that in the China and Persia Missions the field should be given 60% of the gain in exchange; in Japan and Chosen 50% of the gain in exchange; in India 33 1-3%; Chile 12½%; Brazil 40%; Mexico 50%. This will result at today's rates in giving to each country a considerably larger amount of native currency than would be received by the original salary at normal rates and we trust will provide for any increase of the price of commodities.

"PROPOSED ACTION

"Beginning April 1st, 1933, exchange on missionary salaries in Mission fields shall be adjusted according to the following principles:

- 1. For the first ten per cent of fluctuation in the rate of exchange on local silver currency above or below par no adjustment shall be made, the Board will meet the entire loss if silver rises above par and will retain all of the gain if silver falls below par. Par value is recognized as \$2. Mex. for \$1.00 gold in China; Yen 2 to \$1.00 gold in Japan; Tomans 1.12 to \$1.00 gold in Persia; Rs. 2.75 to \$1.00 gold in India; Milreis 8 to \$1.00 gold in Brazil; Pesos 8 to \$1.00 gold in Chile; and Mex. 2 to \$1.00 gold in Mexico.
- 2. In case the exchange rate falls more than ten per cent below par in any Mission field the missionary shall receive in China 75% and in Persia 60%; in Japan and Chosen 50%; in India 33 1-3%; in Brazil 40%; in Chile 12½%; and in Mexico 50%; of the total gain in exchange.

In case the exchange rate rises more than ten per cent above par in any Mission field the Board will bear the same per cent of the total loss in exchange.

4. When the average rate of exchange is more than ten per cent below par in any Mission field the proportion of salary charged in gold in the United States shall not exceed 25%. In cases where allowances for children studying in America necessarily increase this proportion of salary charged in gold in the United States, the Board will take full account of the necessary exceptions.

"The Baptist Board November 21st, 1932, took this same action, to go into effect at the opening of their new fiscal year; namely, May 1st, 1933. The Episcopal Board has also taken similar action.

"It is recognized that the missionaries have been using a part of the salary gain in exchange to supplement the appropriation, for native class work which have remained the same in amount, though the silver currency has a lower purchasing power. It is felt that relief should be given by making increased amounts available, under present exchange conditions, for native class work, and the Executive Council is working upon a plan to effect this."

Letters from various fields indicate that some such solution as this is deemed just and right, and it will be fully satisfactory so far as the exchange issue alone is involved if in China and Persia some aid can be given in Classes VIII and IX toward expenditures which must be made in gold, such as purchases abroad for hospitals and schools which, though absolutely necessary, are almost prohibited at present exchange rates.

It is obvious, of course, that this problem of exchange on gold salaries in silver countries is wholly distinct from the present necessity of reduction of appropriations. If there were no such necessity, the action now taken would have been required to restore the equitable basis of salary arrangements as among the Missions.

The salaries are less for 1933-34 than we could all wish. That is a situation which the action now taken equalizes for all the Missions, and hard as it is all of us at home and abroad must do our best to get along until this depression be overpassed. There are multitudes here at home who are thankful for any income at all, and there are thousands in our churches who have none. In the last three years one out of every six banks has failed. The Board will give further consideration to these matters at its next meeting, and we shall face the whole problem afresh in April when it is known how the year has closed, but it seems wise to send you this present word without delay.

While this situation is serious, we must not be discouraged. Our resources in God are not diminished. They are greater than ever, and it may well be that His purpose in this deep experience is to draw us to Himself and to call us to lay all our confidence and trust in Him and to work by His-

resources alone.

Very faithfully yours,

ROBERT E. SPEER CLELAND B. MCAFEE GEORGE T. SCOTT JOHN A. MACKAY IRENE SHEPPARD RUSSELL CARTER

5675

Education Progress in United Provinces

ONLY 5 PER CENT. OF TOTAL POPULATION LITERATE

English Literacy Half That in India as a Whole

THERE are probably few central the larger provinces and the progress of the province of the province of the progress of the province of the progress of the province of the progress of the profile of th the progress of this province and of India in general than those of literacy and the extent lo which the commons mass of illiteracy in this country is being reduced is very naturally a matter of great interest. Unfortunately companions with the statistics of past commons with the statistics of past commons are rendered amusually difficult by the changes that have occurred from time to time in the method of collecting and presenting the returns. It was only in 1911 that a clear definition of literacy was first adopted and ran as follows: "Those only are literate who can write a letter to a tribul and read the answer to it."

population.

Taking the figures by sex the actual nucle literates and propor-

1931: 2,043,410 male literates or 80 per mille of the total male population.

1911: 1,505,945 male liverates of 61 per mills of the total male population.

literacy and the extent lo which	State	sons	males	
the enormous mass of illiteracy in	India	95 15		
this country is being reduced is		368 56		
very naturally a malter of great		163 22		ı
interest. Unfortunately compani.		125 20		ı
sons with the statistics of past				
consuses are rendered annisually	- 0	110 18		
		108 18		
difficult by the changes that have		.06 17-		l
	Bombay	102 16		ı
method of collecting and present	Assam	91 15	2 23	
ing the returns. It was only in	Central Pro-			ı
1911 that a clear definition of	vinces and			
literacy was first adopted and ran	Berar	60 1	10 11	
as follows: "Those only are liter-	Punjab	59 9	5 15	
ate who can write a letter to a	United Pro-			
triend and read the answer to it."	vinces -	35 -9	1 -71	ł
At the present census the same	Bihar and			ı
tuo categories remain-Literate	Orissa	52 9	5 8	l
and Illiterate-and the 1911	Central India			ł
degree of proficiency in reading	Agency	52	91 9	
and writing has been maintained	Hyderabad	50 8		ı
The number and proportion of literates a British territory at	North West Fron-			ł
each of the last three censuses	tier Province	49 \$	0 12	
shows that a steady increase has				
been muiutained. While in	Gwulior			
1911 there were 1,618,165 literates	Rajputena	48 7		ı
a British India or 34 per mille of	Kushnur	40 7		l
total population, in 1921 the	The United 1'r			ı
with and in 1931 2,259,638 and	only about three-ins India as n wh			ı
17 per mille. The ncrease in	very low position			Į
Le dernal numbers a the last	other large provide	1062' ;	The in-	l
The ale has thus been 34 per cent	crease in the prop	ortion of l	iterates	
is against 4 per cont between 1911 and 1921.	aged five years	and over	in the	
The progress of education since	United Provinces has been 31 per			ı
1921 must be a source of some	16 per cent, in I			ı
gratilication to the many who	This is gratifying	especial	ly as	
have devoted their energies to its	the increase is gre	eater than	in any	
furtherance. Nevertheless, the	other of the Briti	sh Provin	ices of	
fuet that still less than 5 per	India.	- 7	1	
eent, of the total population of the province is literale shows	NATURAL :			
that primary education has but	The proportion			
tonehed upon the fringes of the	cach natural division of the Pro-			
population,	vince shows that, as at past een- suses, Himalaya West easily leads			
Taking the figures by sex the	the way in both	male and	female	
actual unde literates and propor-	literacy (170 and	16 per m	ille res-	

NATURAL DIVISIONS

The proportion of literates in each natural division of the Province aboves that, as at past censures, Humalaya West easily leads the way in both mole and female literacy (170 and 16 per mille respectively). This is partly due to lite larger European population and European schools, but part is due to social reasons. All the people of the hills, except the labouring community, are of approximately squal and fairly night social status and the absence of journals feelilates famile education.

After Hinalayse

total population who are literate in Teleri-Garhwal State (190), Ghazi gorb (115), and Meerut (109). Female literacy reaches its maxi-

Province or Per Males F3State sons males

State sons og that in any other district or State Naini Tel also returns a relatively Nami Tel also relurrs a relatively bigh proportion, namely 26. Apart from these districts it is very no-ticeable how the female literacy figure deponds on the presence of large towns for the next districts in order of female literacy are Lucknow (27), Agra (26), Banaries (20), Albahaba, 20), Monta (50). (20), Allahaben (20), Meerut (19). Mettra (17), Farrukbabad (17), Jhnusi (16), Bijnor (16).

LITERACY IN CITIES

The figures for the 23 cities of the Province taken together show The figures for the 23 cities of the Province taken together show that the male proportion is nearly three times as high in the cities as in the province as a whole and the female proportion is nearly severt and a hulf rimes as great. The number retuned as literate per mille of the population in the cities is 204 (250 miles, 82 females) and in the province 55 (94 miles, 11 females). Annung the orices Allaha bad has nearly the greatest proportion of theates per mille of the population, namely 292 (308 miles, 145 females). The difference in the level of literatey is amazing. Similar differences are noticeable in the cases of the other cities as will be seen from the table given below:

Locality. Number per salle of the

able given below:

Locality, Number per mills of the
Population aged 5 years and
over who are literate!
Persons, Males, Females.

Lity 292 336 96 | Benores | City | 232 | 336 | Rest of Benares | District | 81 | 149 | Meerut | City | 231 | 301 | Cost of Meerut | District | 53 | 89 |

| Description | Color | Color

1911. 1,305,945 make berates of 10 per mile of the total rame from the proposition.

The tende figures are.—
1031: 216,228 female literates or 10 per mile of the total female oppositions.

1921: 132,246 female literates from the proposition of the total female opposition.

1921: 132,246 female literates (25), East Supposition of make the total female opposition.

1921: 122,250 female literates (27), and Central Inlika Place of the total female opposition.

1921: 122,250 female literates (27), and Central (188), while Sub-Himalaya West (71) and Lat (25), East Supposit of the total female opposition.

The increases in both instances have been greater durage the past decade than between 1921 and considered the proportion. In the States of the United Provinces the proportion of the total female increases, among females is an extended by the proportion. In the States of the United Provinces the proportions of the Indian Central (10) and East State (12) central film (

but is the result of conversors which have been taking place more freely among the illiterate. Their general level of male literacy s still over three times as high as that of Brahmanu Hudus and of founde literacy ten times as high.

founde literacey ten tinnes as high.

The diains, as nivays in the past, have the highest proportion of male literates in the province. This is only to be expected us they are chiefly wealthy traders and lustiness folk. Nevertheless, the general impetts given to education in the past decade has resulted in quite a substantial addition to their proportions, especially in the case of formales. They have the second greatest proportion of femule literates (out of the rigious selected) to Christian.

The Sikh figures show a marked decline since 1921. Here again (Continued on page 10.)

ANCHOR

children aged 10-15 in 1926 and the literates among them are BRITANNIA Leaves Bombuy 27th April, 1933 the interacts inlong their those who have been inder in-struction during the previous five years 1921-26. It is in this group that the greatest increase is found

EXCELLENT First Class Accommodation available

in the proportion of literates for both male and females, the rise being from 92 to 120 in the case of males

aml from 12 to 18 in the case of

females. The increases which are not affected to any appreciable

extent by the smoothing of ages are material, but even at this eriod of maximum literacy only

12 per ecat, of males and less than

education has made the greatest advance in Indo-Gangetie plain

east and least in sub-Himilitya cast and west. Female education seems to have advanced most in

Persons Males Females, Religione 1931 1921 1931 1921 1-31 921 All reli-

As in 1921 the Arva figures show a decline both for males and females. This is not due to retrogression in that community

55 42 84 71 11

All 19li-g on ... -HinduBrah-

and write.

Single Ticket to Marseilles 707 Rithen h p h 1,240 Single Ticket to Liverpool 760 Return " " "

Full particulars from Passenger Agents or-

per cent, of females can real GRAHAMS TRADING Co. (INDIA), Ltd. MARACHI CALCUTZA The report shows that male

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA COMPANIES

ı	east and least in sub-Himulaya	BRITISH INDIA			
9	east and west. Female education				
	seems to have advanced most in	COMPANIES			
5	Indo-Gangetie plain west and	Character and the Character and Character an			
)	east, and suh-H malaya west and	MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES			
3	least in sub. H. malaya east and	Regular and frequent sailing from			
9	east Satpuras. Coming to the				
,	d stricts and States the greates?	Rangoon to at purts a india, Burma,			
ı	advance in male literacy in the	Persian Gall, East and South Aleica, Strong Scittements, Juna, Jupan,			
	age group 15.20 in he last twenty	Magritius, West indies, Amstralia and			
	years has occurred in Ballia	New Zealand.			
í	(plus ninety), Ghazipur (plus	P. AND O. SAILINGS			
,	seventy eight), Fatebpur (plus	Bombay to London			
?	seventy-three), and Benares	Steamers Tons Committe. Sailing			
2	(plus seventy). Rue Bareli is tho	dales.			
3	only district or State to shour re-	Rawalpindi 17000 Stringer 8th spr.			
_	trogression at the age (minus	Stratinaver 22000 Ohison 15th			
3	two), but liltle improvement is	Vicercy of Index 20000 Thereon 32nd			
е	shown in P.I hhit (plus one), Gorakhpur (plus four), Gonda	Mendan 2000 Morion 29th -			
3	(plus five), and Babra'ch (plus	Rappurana 17000 Hendlam 6th Wiy, *Strittmird 22000 Townshend 13th			
s	five). As regards females at	*Stritbard 22000 Townshend 13th			
1	these ages the greatest increases	Ranchi 17000 Brooks 20th a Narkunda 17000 Sudell 27th a			
1	are to be found in Debra Dun	Narkunda 17000 Sudell 27th a Carthage 15000 Jack 2rd June.			
1	(plus twenty-six), Merrut (plus	Moldania 17000 Allin toth			
	niueteen). Bulandshahr (plus 18).	*Carrying Pirat Taloon and Tourist			
9	Acra (plus 18), Cawapore (plus	Class passengers.			
,	18), and the least in Rummir	Currying Courist Class			
9	State (place 2), Banda (place 2),	only.			
9	Gurhwal (plus 81 Tehr Carlinet	B. 1. SAILINGB			
	three facts on () and ((i) and (ii)	Calcutta to Marsollies and Landon			
8	Sultrumur (olus 81, Goraldmur	Mandala 6800 Smith 7th Apl.			
3	(ulns 8), Basti (pius 8) and Bah-	Masmibra 8400 91m			
ľ	raich folus 3).	Domana 9428 17th May,			
9	LITERACY BY RELIGION	Maneta 8300 14th June. Domala 8412 13th July			
	Of the two maus religions, Mus-	Mandala 8300 10th Aug.			
		Downer Oakli Oak of			

0 1 1 1 1	T CDS,VI			
Gurhwal (plus 81 Tehr G		B. 1.	BAILING	В
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Sultanour folus 81. Gord		68	00 Smith	7th Apl.
(ulna 3). Bosti (pius 3) and	Bah Masmobro		00	21m
raich (ohis 3).	Domena		28	17th May.
	11		00	14th June.
LITERACY BY RELIGION	Doniala		12	13th July
Of the two main religions			00	10th Ang.
	212 123			9th . pt.
lims have, as n 1921, a	Ruger weather			7th Octr.
proportion of both male	aug			
female literates aged 5 year	rs and For	all tof	ormation a	rply to
over than Brahmage Hindu	and MACKE	NON	MACKES	ZIE & CO.
they have in the past				
		icuita, s	Bombay & 1	israchi
added more absolutely and				
portionally to these figur	es for AIIA	HAR	AD RA	NK, Ltd.
bolh sexes than the Hindus	hova . AUUA			
		WETABL	LISB DREEL	3
This is natural as Muslin		ted to	the P & (D. Banking
more largely town-dwellers.	Tae		ration, L	
following table gives the	figures		abscribed	
by religions:-		1 milu c	408011000	40 00 000
	'arutal c	diod ac		40,00,000 35,50 000 44 Su 000
Persons Males Ve	ma'os. Darras b	and up		44 50 000

ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd.

OSTABLISHED 1815

Affillated to the P & O. Banking Corporation, Ltst suchorasyst and Subscribed Capinas ... 40,00,000 Apptal cation up ... 35,50 900 Reserve Finds ... 44,80,000

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

Dankers to the cioternment in senyn Culony in Uganda Best Office: 28, BSHOPSGATE, FORBON E.C.2

Adon and Delint Kandy Augustan Adon Point Kandy Augustan Karacha Edong Gardan Calamara Karacha Edong Gardan Karacha Edong Gardan Kandya Karacha Cawapare Mandalay Naroba (Cawapare Mandalay Naroba (Cawa

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS AND DAILY REPORTS

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Leadon, Manen 31.

On the Slock Exchange with the fortnight necount closing to-morrow, these was an almost complete. These of interest. Certain Refirs fortnight or improved and, after weakness, there was a late sharp hally in Argentine Railways, but Gilt ideed sequinities were resier Gilt dged securities were resident ond German steel, again shimped

The controdity numbers were that all count, Wall Street was very quet and fluctuations narrow

SURPRISE IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business in Canadian Bonds

Toxon, March 31.

Loxpox, March 31.

A shipping was crusted on the London Siblet, Meanager all dealers in Landon Bonds were anspending missinges in consequence of the incertainty of the position subsing from the Camadra Budget proposal regarding the arm five proposal regarding the arm five formed in Gounda and psyable abroad. A prominent dealer explained that there was no possibility at present of fixing establish prices.

The Premier Mr. Bennett, when

estable prices. The Permier Mr. Bennett, when interviewed telegraphically express, e. his superies at the development and pomissed immediate personal attention. It is understood that the Canadian disvernment and the Government, of England have guaranteed that the boads will be excepted from the next tax.

CALCUTTA RACES

(Continued from page 10.)

plus 160 vds Lockett ... 3
Tony (Mr. P. C. Timbridge),
p.us 90 yds. Owner
Also nau: Sir Garneo (plus 20
yds.); Ayrhele (in nus 20
yds.); Ayrhele (in nus 20
yds.); Tri Jewel
(plus 145

5ds.)
Won by 5db., 2b., 1tb. Time, 2
min 44 1/5 Sees.
Rottorg.
Extra S. Alpha. Tr.
Jewel and Archest, 41 Gaddy,
5-1 Toby 8-1 Pusific, longer odds
the rist.
Tol.; (w.); Re.S., Es.5-8
and 48.7-8 (pb.).

All Comers Plate

(60.1)
ARAUSIO (Maj. A. Hodgins),
0-10 Pecrson
DESTRUCTION (Mr. D. G.
Haig), 0-12 Read
DICK* (Mr. E. H. Sayor), 9-7 2

AlCK'(M), E. II Sayer), 9-7
Ralph
Rusmoon Press (Mr. P. L.
Roy), 9-0 Ouner
Also van: Glussnaumy, 14-9;
Carmb Vew Star. 14-1; King
Jazz, 16-3; Heimon, 9-0,
Won by 14, 14, 41, 41, 41,
mm, 17-2/5 sees.
Petling, 3-1 Glussnanny
Reens Armslo, 5-1 King Jazz,
Deckrath n and Dick, longer odds
the rest

Destruct the rest the rest Totel Rs.7-8 (w); Rs.4, Bs.4-8 and Rs.4-8 (pl)

Alipore Plate

TIT HIT (M) 1. H. Belly, 11-3

MONEY AND BULLION MARKETS

CALCUTTA APRIL 1. The following are quatation: from blionden Money Market for March 21:	16
	16
The following are quitation, from the	1€
Candon Monor Montest for March 21	_
Consols a per cent 76 1/8	
Funding Losn, III 1/-	
Conversion Loan 100 1/S	
Victory boar Percent' 100 7/8	
Year War Loads 'le per cent	
to which onversion bas	
been assented 161 -	
interest Day loans 1/2	
Seco Day Market Long 1/2	
indian Loan 4 et ent 110 1/2	
The New Indian Loan 5 Ler	
cent :94 44 - s quoted at 111 11/2	
*Silver-Forward 17 7-13	

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET,

CALOUTTA, Ascill I. BARR RATES.

Bake RATES.

Bank of Render and a ... 32,7

Inperal Bane of India ... 32,7

Bank per lead ... 31,2

Bank Bile and Damand ... 16 1823

Bank Bile and Damand ... 16 5 3,6234.

O. A. a months sight ... 18 0 1,7,223.

BULLETO MARKET.

Gold bar per colan Re. 20-11-2.

Boral our 16,229 10.

Sales Sales Sales Sales ... 31,220.

To Portion II. 2,60-3.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET

BOMBAR, Augu. 1 Bank T. T. Is 6 1/524.

Smoths sight forward is 63.

Smoths sight forward is 63.

Smoths effect in 1/124.

Smoths effect is 1 1/524.

Smoths effect is 1 6/525.

Smoths effect is 1 6/5 Bulhon market : No business

LATEST FOREIGN EXCHANGES

BY SPECIAL CABLE FROM LONDON

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

... 818 ... 1955 ... 1771 ... 5053 ... 1859 1/4

PAINT MARKET REPORT

Chec rey, Manon th.

White Size Lan visuants as fisterper cent. White sond Cann a East 12
per cent. Green Funct of Ratio 22
per cent. of heart of Proper cent.

and Critic Br. at 18 222
bed. cent.

and Cr | Triple | T

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET

Biomyr, Amar. 1. The adlowing are to any s Bombay Store Market closing quotations:

COTTON MILLS Abmedaban Advance
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Londity
Lond

MISCELLANEOUS

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Aleosk.
Bedanur Sigar
Bonahav Birma, oew
Bomahay Birma, oew
Bomahay Steam
Iombay Tram
Indian Coment
Karn, yrd
Raen, defrd.
Take Steel ord
Take US ... 1,581 ... 1,752 ... 1,753 ... 1,754 ... 1,87 ... 1,87 ... 1,87 ... 1,87 ... 1,87 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 2,81 ... 1,007 ... 8 ... 1,007 ... 8 ... 1,007 ... 1,7 ... 1,2 ... 1,7 ... 1,2 ... 1,50 ... 1,7 ... 1,50 ... 1,7 ... 1,50 ... 4,77 ... 8 ... 4,66 ... 4

BANKS Imperiat, fully pant Do. partly maid GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COTTON MARKET REPORT

Sectlat to "The Property of Mesars Brend and Company, Hombay, 19 their Cotton warkes report, dated for market was weak.

	711	Dilloune door	11101	13
		LIFERPOOL.	MARC	n 31,
M	G.	Broach Fully Good		1.33
55.	G.	Breach Pine	***	4.43
M.	G.	Super Fine		4:31
AL.	G	Comra Good		4.40
M	G,	Comra Firtly Good	***	4.61
M.	(4.	Comra Pine		3 62
81.	G.	Bengal Good		3.73
M.	G.	Bengal Fully Good		3/82
М	64.	Bengal Vine		3:71
. 14	G.	Scinde		3.83
M.	G.	Sciade Pully Good	***	3:92

SEED MARKET

Bonnar, Arutt L.

Bonnar, Arutt L.

tendy.

Lansed May W.5.5-3.

Lansed May W.5.5-3.

Soptember M.5.8-3.

More Polit Number on M.5.8-5.

Bo Soptember M.5.8-5.

Cond. Bold M.5.8-5.

Cond. Bold M.5.8-5.

Cond. Bold M.5.8-5.

Do Karol M.5.9-5.

Bo Karol M.5.9-5.

Bo Manuley M.5.8-5.

Mowra seed M.5.8-6.

Mowra seed M.5.8-6.

RUBBER & ASBESTOS MARKET REPORT

Those Shorters, March 31.

Ribser Shorters and State of the Ribser Large road Shart of the State of the New York of the State of the St

CALCUTTA IRON AND STEEL MARKETS

Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd., Calcutta, in their Metal Market report dated April 1.

	iglish.	Tata (B.S.S.)	Esta
	된	1.0	- 6
1	(a. a.	Ka. a.	Ba a.
II. B. Joists	7 8	7 4	5 4
M S Angles	7 8	7 4	5 6
M S. Tees	8 8	-7 12	5 9
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Do do "		120.	10
Lead Sheats		101 4	" "
		1.1.0	CIVE
Zine Ingots	***	., 12-0	" (3.1)

HITE AND HESSIAN MARKETS

The Jure market 'was fills.
First Marks: Es 25-4 roady, sold resolutes.
Es, 540 May sellers, Rs 2) Janesellors

sollos

dightnings: Rs 5-5 renly sollors,
Rs 9-12 May selves
The Bessiu market was practically unchanged with very little passing
in actual shipment nurices. No universe finnertance done in fewer's

position.

Rates are: s.2.2 and Rs 10-8 residy
Rs 5:1 and Rs.10-8 April-June, Rs.and 's 10-9 liny-September
. Heavy Goods r No cleuge
into a Dissince transing "R" Twillwere done at Rs. 1-14 P D.O. and Cortesackest Rs. 23 for Juny-September

SHELLAC MARKET

CALCUTTA, APRIL L.

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THE HOME TURF

(Continued from page 5.)

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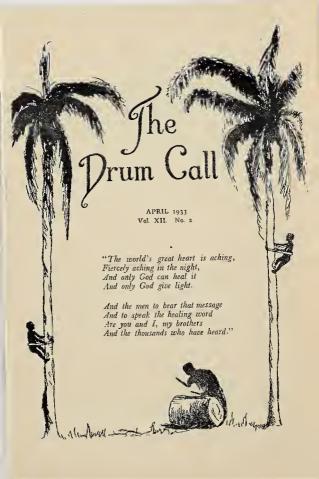
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The Drum Call

Elat, Cameroun, West Africa

Editor:- Mrs. Gayle C. Beanland Associate Editor:- Mrs. Robert H. McCrackin Subscriptions:- Halsey Memorial Press

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Official quarterly of The West Africa Mission of the Presbyterian Churchin the U.S.A. Fifty cents per year or two dollars for fow year. Personal checks accepted or drafts on any New York City bonk, Please do not draw draft and any African bank, Rents to Mr. Russell E. Carter 156 Fifth Ave. New York.

Printed by the Halsey Memorial Press at Elat, Cameroun



Dedication of Elat Church

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Psalm 127:1

On Sunday, January 1, 1933, New Year's Day, was a day never to be forgotten in the history of our Mission. For on that day the beautiful and commodious new church building at Elat Station was dedicated to the service of our Lord.

Nine thousand six hundred different adults attended the three services planned for them, and two thousand and five hundred children attended the Children's service.

The services began at 8 a.m. running continuously through the day, tickets of different colors having been given out, assuring every guest of a comfortable seat at

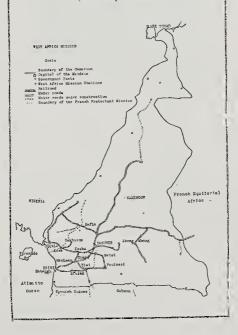
one of the meetings.

Five white pastors, three lay missionaries and eight native pastors gave their services and help during the day; but to the native force of elders and laymen should be given credit for the executing of a well organized program that made the day one of harmony and sacredness.

Two hundred and nineteen persons came to give their hearts to Christ as a result of the presence of God at the day's services and at prayermeetings that had been held in the shops and homes of Elat Station.

We give Our Heavenly Father thanks for his constant care throughout the building of His house and rejoice daily that we can unite our hearts in giving Him all the Glory.

Map of Cameroun



The Drum Call

Volume twelve

April 1933.

Number two

With Our Field Secretary Through 1932.

By THE REV. W. C. JOHNSTON, D.D.

TE CANNOT review the work of the year without pausing to think of the way in which God has dealt with us. On the 19th of April, with only a few weeks warning, our ranks were broken by the death of Rev. Rowland H. Evans. For a number of years the Mission has been carrying the work of the Dager Biblical Seminary with an entirely inadequate staff. Mr. Evans was taken from the pastorate, where we felt most reluctant to spare him, and made President of the Seminary. He had begun this work with such zeal and enthusiam that Mission felt the wisdom of sacrificing the need of the pastorate to the greater need of the Seminary. From this new work, into which he was putting all his splendid consecration, devotion and enthusiam, God called him Home just as the result of his efforts was beginning to manifest itself in the work.

On September 16th God called Rev. Mbulu Ngubi, our oldest national pastor, from his labors. Rev. Mbulu was a man of gentle, humble and loving spirit, ever

radiating the spirit of Him whom he served.

On O tober 1st, God again sent His messenger, and called from his labors Mr. James B. Allen, architect and builder, a man like Stephen, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. Mr. Allen was just entering upon his third term upon the field. He was not only growing in usefulness along his special line of work, but was branching out along evangelistic lines until he had become preacher and evangelist, as well as architect and builder.

SUBTRACTION NOT ADDITION

The permanent roll of the Mission, which last year numbered ninety-four. Mission lost two by death and five by resignation, and has received two during the year. The special term missionaries, which last year numbered six, now number four. Last year there were on the roll nine new missionaries, seven of whom were in France, one in Switzerland, and one in America. Of the seven in France one turned aside to Brazil, the land of his birth, leaving us six who are now on the field. Two others have been added during the year, so that there are ten Missionaries who were not on the field at the time of last Mission Meeting. Last year there were nine under appointment who had not yet reached the field. This year there are none.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY IS THIS

It is not possible to look back upon last year and forward into the coming year without feeling that the depression has hit the ranks of the Mission harder than its finances, and also that the losses are not entirely due to financial conditions. Does the Church at home in any true sense realize her responsibility and opportunity in the Cameroun today? The force of ministers stands at twenty-two. In the last four years the Mission has received two new ministers, and has lost two; one by age retirement, and one by death. During that time there has been established a new station at Nkôl Mvolan, and Benito station has been reopened. Has the spin, and Benito station has been reopened. Has the spin of sacrifice that filled the hearts of young ministers a

century ago, when three of the four missionaries sent to Africa died within four months, and the fourth was invalided home, become a thing of the past? Has the consecration of the Church, that made her willing to pour men and money into Africa at any cost, vanished also? The Roman Catholic Church is hearing the call, and moving forward to occupy the field. They are establishing a chain of six stations between Lake Tchad and the Southern Cameroun, the station between Yaoundé and Bafla being the most Southern.

THE TARES AMONG THE WHEAT

Most of our Mission stations today have a Roman Catholic station within a few miles. The placing of these stations up against ours is consistant with their belief that salvation is only in and through the Roman Cathelic Church. It is too soon to analyze the effect of these stations upon our work. If it is only to reduce our number it is not so serious, although we lose more to the Catholics than they do to us, but if it continues to lower our Christian standard, and brake down the consciousness of sin, it will become much more serious. We have, in our protestant churches a sort of confessional. and the idea of the Roman Catholic confessional keeps creeping into it. Men in the prison ask when they can see you to tell you of their sins, failing to appreciate what you have just said about straightening up their affairs on their knees with God. People easily come to feel that in telling the Pastor of their sins, they are somehow turning them over to him, and they go away with a freer feeling and at the same time lose something of their consciousness of the sinfulness of sin.

STATISTICS

To care for this field with its thirteen stations and the growing Catholic opposition, the West Africa Mission has a force of twenty-two ministers, sixteen of whom have been on the field during the year, the others on furlough, and a force of national pastors of twenty-four. The church membership is 34,418 in good standing, with a suspended roll of 4,644. There are also two catechumen classes with 47,311 under instruction. The total number of confessing Christians including the unbaptized and those under suspension, is 86,273. There are under the care of the thirteen stations 1280 small outposts, which are taken care of by native catechists.

GIFTS, SACRIFICE, CONSECRATION

While the giving of the churches indicates something of their spiritual life, there is not always that connection between the spiritual and the material that causes the spiritual life of the church to drop with its finances. Where the ten per cent cut in the Mission's appropriations was applied to the salaries of the national force, it was accepted without disapproval. Where there was offered as an alternative the reducing of the force it was at once rejected. But in connection with the self-supporting and largely self-supporting churches, where the church offerings dropped to such an extent that it became impossible to support the national force of teachers and catechists, the financial problem became more serious. The national force in connection with four stations agreed to contribute two or three months' salary in an effort to balance the budget. But even with this splendid sacrifice on the part of the Christian workers, it has been necessary in some cases to cut down the force.

The gifts of the churches for the year for the support of their work amounted to \$20,753, which was only \$1,182 less than the previous year, while the offerings for benevolences for missionary work for this year were \$1,546 over against \$4,780 for last year. This falling off of the missionary offerings has been a hard blow to the advanced work of the Mission. The missionary societies of the older churches, which undertook the support of their chatechists in the newer fields, have not been able to raise the money they have

pledged. This has caused such a reduction in salaries that some of the men have returned to their homes. However, many of the men are continuing at their

posts at a very reduced salary.

A quotation from a letter written by one of the young catechists, in reply to a notice sent out of reduction in salary, shows the splendid spirit of many of the faithful workers. "My Fathers; I have seen your letter, and when I finished reading it I knew that we were all in the same trouble. My salary has never been large, and I thought my troubles were huge. But when I read your letter, I turned to my Bible and read where the waves and the storm made the disciples afraid, Jesus came to them and said, 'Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid.' And even tho' trouble and hunger come to us, it will finish as Jesus speaks to our hearts. You need not hang your heart up concerning me, for I am willing to accept the amount you tell me."

THE SHEPHERDS AND THEIR SHEEP

One of the most difficult problems in the Mission today is the maintaining of the spiritual life of the catechists and teachers. These men at the outposts are visited by the missionary pastor perhaps once a year, and not very frequently by the national pastor, or licentiate, in charge of the district. Their reading matter is limited to the publications in their own language. Their background is of no help, for while the missionary falls back upon a Christian hackground, they on their part, sink into the nire of the past. It is not to be wondered at that many of these men fall into the temptation of idleness and thus furnish the devil a fertile soil for other seeds.

SCHOOLS

There is a steady progress being made in the work of the schools. The number of pupils remains about the same, but there is an advance being made in the maintaining of a Christian standard. The pupil must not only be a professing Christian to remain in the station school, but must make progress in his Christian life in order to be taken into the higher schools. Many young men fall before temptation on leaving the restraining influence of the Mission, but quite a number of these later make a new start and have a good Christian influence upon their associates. But over against the losses from the schools, can be placed a splendid force of national teachers, many of whom take their places a long side of the missionary in interest in the boys and in devotion to the cause of Christ.

The Bulu Normal School and the local institutes held at the different stations, are doing much to strengthen the work of the village schools. Bible instruction is also given in these institutes, and as the village school is, especially in the new fields, one of the best evangelistic agencies, this is linking more

closely the school and the evangelistic work.

MEDICAL

With the growing scarcity of money, there has not only been a falling off in medical receipts in our Mission hospitals, but also a decrease in the number of patients. While there may not be a call for absolutely free treatment, yet there does seem to be a need in our hospitals of a way by which the people may receive medicines at lower prices.

BUILDING

The Mission has made good progress in its building program during the year. The stations are being equipped with better churches, residences and schools and buildings for institutional work. The organization in the various lines of work is also being improved. In all these things we rejoice, and would not minimize their importance, but let us not forget that all of these are material and temporal, and that God works in, or independent of these according to His pleasure. Paul, in his missionary work, had none of these, and Christ had no place to lay His head.

PUSHING, PRAYING, PREACHING

The Mission has extended its borders until it has occupied the field for which God has given us the responsibility. We have expanded, without increase, either in budget or missionary force. We believe that we have been led of God in so doing. In the next few years we cannot expect much help from the church either in men or in money. Paul undertook greater things with much less help, and He who called Paul, and was his constant companion and strength, is ours also. In Christ's name we have set up our banner, and we will go forward with confidence obeying His command. St. Francis of Assissi said to his brethern, "What do ye counsel, brethern? What do ye commend? Shall I devote myself to prayer, or shall I go about preaching?" Christ's command includes both. May God grant that our Mission may not fall short in either.

WANTED: A SPANISH MINISTER

*

The Committee on Reinforcements suggested as the primary need of the Mission, a Spanish speaking minister. The recent reopening of the Benito Field in 1932 calls for immediate addition to the force there. Spanish Guinea, a country, equal in size to the state of Massachusetts, has at present only one minister and his wife as its protestant missionaries.

A Shingle in the Bush.

By ROBERT McCrackin, M.D.

REGIONAL Student Volunteer Conference was held in Greenville, Illinois several years ago. At one of the closing sessions the ten missionaries present were seated on exhibition in a semicircle upon the platform while the student element was busily writing questions on slips of paper either in an autempt to gain information or to stump those on the platform to whom these notes were rushed by fleet-footed ushers. Many questions were fired, not a ten pin so much as tottered, until the chairman unfolded a missile which read, "I am a senior in college. Next year I shall begin my medical course. In going to the foreign field in what branch of the work should I specialize, or shall I specialize along general lines?" If this individual has found his way to a foreign land, I'm sure that he has also found that the Utopian situation for a medical missionary is being a "specialist along general lines." If it is true at home that a doctor will use sometime in his career every morsel of knowledge gleaned during his training, especially during the clinical years, it is doubly so on a mission field. As a matter of fact at times he would relish using information which he does not have when a patient comes in with something or other which he has no business having, at least until the condition has heen duly photographed, labeled and placed in a text book at his disposal.

The key word in the practice of medicine in the African bush is "variety." This variety courses through not only the medicine and surgery but the clientele as well. Any given hospital in the States caters quite largely to one class of people. Here, we find coming the chieftain and the "private citizen", the man of means, and the copperless. Recently from the Hausa tribes of the north came such a chief. Two large trucks

carried his party of attendants. With him were a few of his two hundred and ten wives and four of his fortynine children. Under his rule there are 1600 sub-chiefs. It is impossible to estimate the total number of natives under his jurisdiction. As we sat in the examining room the next to appear in the doorway was an old man dressed in a tattered Prince Albert, in his pocket the equivalent of about four and a half cents, and a few peanuts-his entire worldly possessions, blind and deaf. He told his story of how he lost his hearing. Four years ago a headman came to his village demanding ducks and chickens. With his impaired eyesight and unsteady age he was a bit too slow in catching his only duck. In his impatience the headman beat the sides of this poor fellow's head with the palms of his hands. Since that day he has been almost entirely deaf. He came to us asking for sight for his blinded eyes. When told that they could not be cured there was still hope in his voice as he said, "If you can't fix these, then give me some new eyes." Being a man of God he took comfort in the assurance that the veil will be lifted as he sees his Master face to face. And they led him away.

Then Jesus answering, said unto them, "Go your way, and tell John what things ve have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached." How incomplete would have been this message to John without, "the gospel is preached." Had the two disciples forgotten this final statement in the message, perhaps John would have looked for another Messiah. The bealing of the body, shot through with disease is not our final goal, it is a part of a larger plan, that of offering in the name of the Great Physician spiritual health. It is an inspiration to hear the medical assistants, all earnest Christians, talking to the patients as they come. The first question asked them is not, "Where are you sick?" but rather, "Are you a Man of God?" If not, there does not follow a long theological discussion of doctrines and controversies, but from the heart of these men working in the name of Christ comes the sincere appeal, which is always to the point, "Don't harden your heart, but turn to Christ because He loves you. And how do I know? Recause He died for your sins and mine and He wants you to follow Him that you may find happiness and peace on this earth, and that you may have Eternal Life." These who by the Grace of God confess Him, are then presented to the church nearest their homes, and the long, rather strenuous but invaluable course of Christian education is begun toward church membership. And as patients are taking leave homeward bound after convalescence they are exhorted to give God thanks for their recovery, and to continue in His path always. Our hearts were gladdened recently to have come back to us the words of one who came from a great distance to the hospital. When he returned to his own country he told his townsmen, "That is not only a hospital it is a place where Christ is given to the people." Some years ago in reading of the hundreds of people here in Africa who accept Christ every year, the unwelcome thought used to steal into my mind, "With such masses going into the church, how can they be taken care of and trained adequately to make for permanence? It is humbling to me, to see the thorough manner in which these desiring membership are being trained and educated, that I could have cherished such misgivings. There are, of course, those who strike a snag and fall out of grace, many of whom later reconsecrate their lives and return to live for Christ, and who I am convinced would die for Him if called upon to do so.

Is this not laying up treasures beyond the reach of moth and corruption? I think so.

Anyway, I'm glad I'm here!

An African Storehouse.

By Eva M. MILLER.

Yaoundé, January 1, 1933.

Dear Friends at Home,

Today I am taking inventory of all the reasons I have for being glad that I didn't listen to you when less than a year and a half ago you said to me pleadingly, "Why throw your life away in that far-off heathen land? Think of the good vou can do here at home." I am, sure that if you could have been at my side during my first term of school out here, you would agree with me that instead of losing my life I have found it. Since it was impossible for you to be with me I am going to let you look into my stockroom as I take inventory. Most of my stock is "live" stock, so be very careful as you examine it.

My principal storehouse is a sturdy-looking red brick school building on the left of the road as you approach the Mission station. Come in a few minutes, won't you, for this school is quite different from the little, red schoolhouse you used to attend. Just see how light and airy it is in here, for there is a wide ventilating space between the white-washed wall and the roof. The eaves come down far enough to keep out the rain and the direct rays of the sun. Just smile or say "Bonjour!" to the boys, for they are standing to greet you, then they will go on with their arithmetic lesson. Now this is our most valuable stock, for these boys are growing every day in strength and in knowledge of how to live. You know how much I liked my boys and girls at home, but can you blame me for loving these little fellows when they need me as those at home never could? These boys are most of them far from home for the first time and they get hungry for home and for meat. They came to us because they were hungry for knowledge and for religion. They need so many things, clothes, books, notebooks, everything, but they can get along with very little and gladly too if they know there is someone to look after them and sympathize with them.

Now it's reading lesson. I'm sorry each boy does not have a book. Four or five heads bent over one book is a too common sight. Several of these boys will soon have earned their books when they finish clearing the garden alloted to them. When I remember how our boys at home get their books from dad as a matter of course, I am not surprised that they pay much less attention to their books than these less privileged boys. Don't you teachers at home wish you didn't have to say so often, "Pay attention, Johnnie".

Before going into the other two classes, would you like to examine some of the pupils' notebooks? First, perhaps, you would be interested to look at the two notebooks which the French inspector of schools always insists on as a check-up on the teacher's work. "Ocala, show us your 'cahier de préparation' and the 'cahier droulement!" The preparation notebook shows us what the teacher's plan for the day's work is and the "rolling" notebook, written up each day by a different pupil, shows what was really taught the day before.

Don't you admire the handwriting in these notebooks? They take great pride in their writing and write very slowly and carefully as the French usually do. One month we offered a prize in the two lower classes for the most improvement in writing. At the end of that month we could see a decided improvement in most of the notebooks. In the two upper classes there is always keen competition to be ranked high at the end of each month. Very often the smallest boys will be found at the top of the class. One day the French Inspector of the Schools of the Cameroun was so pleased with the answers one bright little feilow made that he told the boy to stop at his house and he would give him a notebook.

Stay just a few minutes longer and we will have the boys sing for you. Would you like to hear the

"Marseillaise" French, or "America" in Bulu? All right, both then. The boys are never so happy as when they are singing, especially when they sing in four parts. You should hear their marching song



as they go through a little military drill before school begins.

Even more than singing the boys enjoy playing football. It is time for recess now and you will see them running across the road to their football field that they measured off and cleared themselves.

Again we think how true it is that "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." That is true. not only for the boys who appreciate the fruit of their own labers, but also for us who, finding a human treasure to keep and protect, soon learn that our hearts are there also. And our lives are not thrown away but are merely hidden in a field that we are seeking to make richer by our precious message of One Man who gave His life that all might have life and have life more abundantly.

This inventory is by no means complete, for there are many more rooms I could show you, full of friendly women, of smiling children, and of intelligent young men, but I must not keep you any longer. Just remember that our latch-string is always out and that we invite

you to come over to Africa and help us.

Faithfully yours, Eva M. Miller.



HEADLINES!

By RUTH DUNNING WOODBRIDGE.

"Extra—, extra—, extra—. Read'all about the big returns. Headlines—!" A week after the newsboys of America were shouting in the streets of the land the name of our newly elected President, history was being made across the Atlantic. From the far borders of the French Cameroun, a force was approaching its head-quarters. No political convention this,—but rather the assembling of those into whose hands had been intrusted the spiritual destiny of a nation. Their platform was not party propaganda, but personal evangelism; their slogan, not Prohibition, but Prayer; their banner, not a flag, but the Cross. And their leader was the Lord Iesus Christ.

When the West Africa Mission gathered at Elat on November 23, 1932, there was no press box in the meeting hall. No newspaper had assigned reporters to cover the sessions. And yet, headlines might well have been written startling enough to arouse the most indifferent Christian from his spiritual lethargy. May we not suggest some of these headlines?

10,000 CHRISTIANS IN ONE FIELD ONE WHITE MINISTER

Thus Foulassi Field reported to the meeting of Mission, one white minister for a constituency of 10,271 Christians. The minister has charge of 6 churches 12 communion centers and 159 evangelistic points.

Last year in this district there were 1,539 new confessions of faith in Christ, as Saviour and Lord.

"We question how many pastors at home have to ride 200 miles by motor, 500 miles by bicycle and walk 150 miles pushing the bicycle up hills in order to give the communion points under their care one visit each, a total of 750 miles. It requires nearly three months to make one round of communions.—" (Extract from Foulassi Report 1932).

17

LEPERS BECOME BUILDERS

The Central Hospital at Elat recently built a new leper colony, near the hospital site. Through the gifts and cooperation of the American Mission to Lepers, 9 brick cottages have been constructed. The whole project has been carried on by leper labor. Lepers cleared the ground, made the brick, and served as masons and carpenters.

BIBLE TRANSLATION TO BE COMPLETED

A formal petition was presented to Presbytery by the churches at Mekomengona, Okôñ and Mengalé. The request was made for the speedy completion of the translation of the Bible into the Bulu language. Mission endorsed the suggestion, and action was taken accordingly. Good news this,—that during the coming year, a completed Bible will be placed in the hands of the Bulu people.

Dr. A. I. Good, translator and editor, reported to Mission the recent edition of the Benga-Benok Hymn

Book, comprising too selected hymns.

CANNIBALS OR CHRISTIANS 1,200 CONFESSIONS

A few years ago, a station was opened in the interior at Nkol Mvolan, among cannibalistic tribes. The minister in charge of this field travels 600 miles from one border of his district to the other. Twelve hundred new confessions of faith in Christ were reported as the result of the last two years of service.

The new outpost of this station, which is to be situated at Yokaduma, is 30 miles from the eastern border of Cameroun. Mission instructed a committee to select a sire large enough for the development of a

mission station there.

PROFESSOR NGIAMBA NGALI

One section of the Report of the Board of Directors of the Dager Theological Seminary reads as follows:

"The experiment of employing a native teacher in the Biblical Seminary has been carried on through the year. This man, Ngjamba Ngall, to be ordained by Presbytery during the coming year, has worked hard, has proved himself an able teacher, and is practically filling the place of a white missionary teacher in the school with entire satisfaction to all those with whom he is associated, and those whom he teaches. There is no question of his place on the faculty."

A SOUL SAVING SURVEY

A Personal Work Survey was recently conducted in the Bibia Field. In 4 weeks, two individuals had won 156 persons to Christ through their personal testimony. Many other workers reported similar results:—

ONE LONE LEPER

An extract from the Central Hospital Report 1932,

reads as follows:---

"We know of One Lone Leper who has been going into the surrounding villages doing personal work with those who never attend church services, and this man counted a leper by the world's standards, has been used of God in winning by actual count 45 souls to Christ. Nor is that all, other lepers closely associated with him, counted for me 62 more, that this One Lone Leper has in meetings brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ this year, thus making a total of 107 souls. What a fruitage? Who of us who are not stricken with such a malady as Leprosy, can make a like showing? Just a leper, but a leper with the spirit of the Living Christ, indwelling..."

Many more headlines such as these could be written to indicate the wonderful results of the past year's work. All would point in one direction,—toward the saving power of Christ in Africa. The gospel of grace and redomption, wherever preached, continues to stir the hearts of men. It is this gospel which is transforming the souls of men and changing the history of a continent. May God make us faithful and courageous

as we seek to proclaim the good news.

Presbytery - 1932 - Bafia.

By The Rev. Charles J. Woodbridge.

A S A NEOPHYTE in the ranks of Corisco Presbytery, I was invited by one of the presbyters to share his evening meal on the day after our arrival in Bafia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. To my American taste the dishes proved to be more suggestive than tempting. But one course was really delicious. I was curious to know whether or not it was duck. Nudging my neighbor, and pointing toward the food in question, I asked, "Quack, quack?" At once I heard the characteristic African trombone-slide negative. "M-m-m-m. Bow-wow!!"

The historicity of this incident may quite legitimately be called into question. But there can be no doubt as to its appropriateness. The citizens of Bafia warned in ample time that a horde of hungry presbyters was about to descend upon them, had exhausted every effort in the endeavor to satisfy the proverbial appetite of their guests. Reliable information has it that the provisions which poured in from the villages included animal species normally considered inedible.

When the sessions of Presbytery finally came to an end, and the brethern returned to their respective fields of labor, they had at least one enduring impression, namely, that while food might be scarce elsewhere in the Cameroun, there was "corn in Egypt" as far as Bafa was concerned.

For some weeks before Presbytery was convened, considerable anxiety was felt lest the Sanaga River, which had become a swollen torrent owing to the incesant-rains, should prevent our meeting in the grass country. But Providence smiled upon us. A sigh of relief went up when it was officially announced that

the waters had abated sufficiently to allow us to pass. Thus throughout the day and far into the night of November 15, 1932 a caravan of Church officers steamed northward from all quarters of the Cameroun.

When one's knowledge of Bulu syntax is limited by the fact that he has resided in the Cameroun for only one mouth, and when his experience of Presbyterial procedure has been gleaned in the homeland, his impressions of Presbyterial sessions in the Cameroun may quite well be either false, or clse limited in scope. I shall attempt to state therefore only some of my reactions which were obviously true to fact.

The first point which was impressive in the meetings of Presbytery was the popular interest in the proceedings. The services had been advertised for weeks. Here was an opportunity to see a comparatively large group of white men, and to watch them at work. Accordingly the rear pews of the Bafia church were usually occupied by interested spectators. Some had brought their lunch. Some had come empty handed. They tell us that there is no word in the Bulu language for "curiosity". Doubtless the Bulu fathers, accurately analyzing the situation, realized that the virtue waniversal in Bululand, and that to describe it with a mere word would be a work of supererogation. But call the quality what we may, or leave it anonymous if we will, one thing is true—Bafia has its share of "it".

Young boys, contemporaries of lads in America whose main interest is in stamps, and aeroplanes, and football heroes, attended Presbytery in large numbers. They appeared to be fascinated by what was going on. Whether it was the allurement of the novel, or the enticement of the mysterious that drew them, who can tell? But hour after hour they remained, drinking in the words of wisdom, and observing with silent awe the functioning of Robert's Rules of order.

Women were there too, and children. They usually kept a respectful silence. Now and then a baby would

cry. Like a good resolution, it was not often carried out. Occasionally a dog would stroll across the floor, casting a furtive, reminiscent glance at the audience. The boiling-pot and his future were too closely associated in his mind for comfort. But in all it was a well-mannered crowd. The Bafia authorities had apparently drilled it in advance; and it did not disobey orders.

A second noteworthy feature of presbytery was the high spiritual level of the transactions. The men had come to Bafia to be strengthened spiritually as well as to regulate the affairs of the Church. Two of the five days, therefore, were given over entirely to prayer and praise. When at last the business sessions started, it was clear that the one purpose of the presbyters was to ascertain the will of God for His Church, and to follow the dicates of that will. Surely some of our Presbyteries in the United States could emulate to great advantage this emphasis upon the things of the Spirit in the meeting of Presbytery. Our Africans refuse to permit the temporal interests of the Chuch no matter how pressing they may be, to side-track the weightier issues of the soul.

That this balance between worship and work in the administration of the Chuch will always bear abundant fruit in the conversion of men was strikingly illustrated at the Sunday morning service. Whereas ten years previously the Church in Bafia had been practically non-existant, on this morning over seventeen hundred people crowded to capacity the new bark building. When the invitation to accept Christ as Savior and Lord was extended, over thirty persons responded and took their places in front of the pulpit. The Spirit of God will always bless the Church in which prayer and works go hand in hand.

A third interesting element in the sessions was the consciousness, on the part of the members of Presbytery, of their identity with the Home Church. This con-

sciousness became apparent on several occasions. For example, General Assembly had sent down to all the Presbyteries a communication which could not in any possible way even remotely concern Corisco Presbytery. The matter related to the Zoning System used by the Presbyterian Boards in the United States. The Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures reported the arrival of the letter, and sought, quite naturally to dismiss it with a word. But in this attempt he encountered an emphatic protest. If this was a Church affair, Corisco Presbytery wanted to hear all the gruesome details. Poor McNeill!! Even an amateur in the handling of the native language can appreciate the fact that the words, "Zoning System," have no exact equivalent in Bulu! Incidentally, one might with reason wonder whether the idea inherent in the words,-that of order, opposed to chaos has ever really found a lodgment in the Bulu system of thought.

A final feature, one which might very well be stressed was the splendid spirit of cooperation between the races. There was no episcopacy of color. When any vote was taken, the line of division between the "Ayes and the Noes" was not a color line; it was dependent entirely upon the merits of the subject under consideration No racial discrimination was shown in the selection of Committees or in the election of officers. The outgoing moderator was an African, the incoming, an American. In the nature of the case, the missionary pastors were usually more experienced in the handling of difficult ecclesiastical problems. Their counsel therefore, was always sought and usually followed. One could not but feel, however, that although of necessity the leadership was in the hands of the missionaries, Corisco Presbytery was really a Fraternity in the Lord.

A Newcomer's First African Christmas.

By LUCY E. SAYLE.

HAVE lived in Africa seven months, during which I have experienced a Fourth of July and a Christmas Day. On the Fourth of July we had a picnic and sang lustily "The Star Spangled Banner," partly from a keen sense of patriotism and partly because we had to do something to keep warm. Now Christmas has arrived and with it the long dry season and scorching days. December! All I can think of is summer vacation and swimming pools. How can one feel all excited inside with the feeling that Christmas is coming, when all one wants is cold lemonade? How can one sing inside the heart, "Christmas is coming! Christmas is coming?" when there are no Santa Clauses standing on the street corners ringing their bells, no twinkling Christmas trees ablaze with colored lights saying, "Merry Christmas to you" from snow-covered lawns, no daily newspapers saying, "Only 23 more shopping days until Christmas! Only 17 more shopping days until Christmas! Only 2 more shopping days until Christmas!

But it can be done. We had the merriest, happiest, Christmas imaginable. As the holiday season approached motors sped gaily over the roads bearing twelve of us to Yaoundé for a Christmas house-party. Some of us who arrived early had all the fun of decorating. And when the last guest arrived on Christmas Eve the rooms were bedecked with garlands of green, most realistic looking icicles, shining silver wreaths, and a real Yule-log. We gathered around the Yule-log the night before Christmas to eat our supper and drink a toast in ice cold ginger ale. It was a lovely supper but we could not loiter long for some one had whispered,

"Santa Claus is coming!"

It was exciting waiting for him! We heard his bells ever so far off, and his voice, as he came up over the hill. It seemed such a long time. We thought he would never stop talking to Uncle Ted who had gone down to hold the reindeer. But he did come at last. Up the steps to the big room upstairs where a magnificent tree held sway, he came, jovial, happy and smiling dressed all in red and white. He came with a cheery word of greeting for us all, with only a small word of complaint for our very warm weather, brought us many Christmas messages and Christmas gifts, left us with a hearty goodnight and the best of Christmas wishes. After he had gone we gathered around a glowing borfire on the lawn and sang and talked until the last embers were dying. Ze Tongô roasted corn for us and we toasted marshmallows for ourselves. It was a merry

picnic.

At noontime on Christmas day we all gathered round the table for Christmas dinner. In the center of the table burned a single tall candle. Around it lay a wreath of evergreens and scarletflowers. Red and green nut cups added their festive note of color. And at each place a candle burned gaily in its gum drop candle holder. A Christmas goose with all its Christmas trimmings graced the table. Oh, there were many things to make us not sorry that it was Christmas and that we were there.



It was the most perfect of all days for Christmas Day—the Sabbath. Just before daybreak the clear sweet voices of the school girls came to us declaring, "Joy to the world! The Lord is come!" Their carol stayed within our hearts as we made our way to the palm decked church for the morning service. It was a giving service, a truly beautiful one. While the choir sang softly a Christmas carol, a multitude of people brought their gifts of money and food and clothes and laid them beneath the silver trimmed tree, even as the Wise Men of old, guided by a star, brought gifts to

the Holy Babe of Bethlehem.

It is Christmas night. The day is over. My first African Christmas is finished. It is very dark and still outside. Not even the beating of a drum disturbs this Christmas Sabbath evening. From the school town the humming of a song seems to come. But it is so faint perhaps I only imagine it. It is quiet and dark and I may think. It has been a happy day. It is lovely to have such friends. African Christmases are nice.....but, I turn my face toward the west. It is very late. I should be sleeping. I wonder.....what are they doing at home?



Gifts Of Love.

"And whoseever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, werily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward." Matthew 10:42.

Can you imagine the reward of the Christian people of Bafa, when for the recent meeting of Presbytery, as gracious hosts and hostesses, they gave gladly and freely, for the 156 guests who came and stayed in their midst for a week, the following articles of food.

170 goats 500 chickens 20 ducks

30 bushels peanuts

300 bunches of plantain 250 African doughnuts

20 gallons palm oil

1000 rolls of kank (bread)

ı dog

The lives that seem so poor, so low,
The hearts which are so cramped and dull,
The baffled hopes, the impulse slow,
Thou takest, touchest all, and lo!
They blossom to the beautiful.

SUSAN COOLIDGE



IN THE STORE HOUSE OF OUR LORD

OME to the great October Communion in the Mekaé section of the Metet field. The sun rose over the great new church building clear and bright. The deep throated drum had long since called out to the distant hills the proclamation of the Sabbath of the Lord. Aiready the hum of human voices told of the gathering of the people from far and near. Long before the set hour for the service had arrived, the building was crowded, and some sat on logs and mats under the wide eaves of the church. Joy and thanksgiving was in every heart. The morning sermon was preached from the words of our Lord Jesus where He said. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." At the close of the sermon the invitation was given, for all who wished to begin life anew with Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior to come forward. A revival hymn was begun and the multitude poured out their souls in song, "Just as I am without one plea, but that Thy blood was shed for me." The first to arise and come forward was the chieftain of a neighboring village. Then others began to follow him. Men, women, and children, one by one came forward. The invitation was repeated and another song begun. I saw a woman arise from her seat and make her way to her husband who sat in the rear of the church. She stooped and spoke in his ear, and then taking him by the arm helped him to his feet. With tears in her eyes this Christian woman led her husband to the altar of repentance. Others caught her spirit and joy, and went to friends or relatives to plead with them for Christ. Teachers spoke to their pupils about becoming a child of Christ. Joy filled the multitude as the Spirit of God drove chiefs and slaves alike to their knees in confession. It would seem almost sacrilege to number those who gathered there about the altar to give themselves to Christ, still we would bear testimony of the glory of this little Pentecost. One hundred thirty-eight names were written in the lists of inquirers at that service.

And so the stories go of the power of God and the faithful services of these black shepherds who daily

preach the word.

The whole brood of untouched heathen about us is as a depressing storm cloud, so black, so unavoidable, and we so futile, our strength so puny. It is amazing the way a soul can be torn from the iron-bound blackness. Recently a sweet smiling faced little old woman appeared before session. She was not clever, but she had a real abjding faith. She was being examined for church entrance. We were very careful in the questions about the sacraments, to be sure that none of the old hereditary bonds of fetishism were being connected with the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper. She was asked, "When you are baptized and partake of the Lord's Supper, is that a guarantee of Life Eternal and of a sinless life the rest of your days?"

She looked into the eider's face with that gentle smile and replied, "Years ago God made Adam and put him ina garden. Adam chose the bad path and sinned. Adam is my father. I, a child of Adam, and even if they pour all the water of Bafia over my head, and I eat all the bread in the world, I'll still be my sinful old self, just trying to be good, trusting in my Savior."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Once upon a time there was a man who had a vision of service, and he came up through the forest trails from the Cameroun coast eastward where the hills stand firm and glorious, displaying the wonderful handiwork of the Maker.

This man was welcomed by the native tribes, who offered him a place to build a little house from whence the light of his new teaching would beckon these silent suspecting people of the forest. Little by little the light grew, and this man conceived the idea of establishing his light for the mixing of the tribes who came to be his friends. Up on the top of one of these splendid hills the light was established and those in the valley "followed the gleam" till the mixed tribes, became a new tribe—the tribe of God.

Up from the valley came the little black boys whose eager eyes were filled with new things in books and discipline, till they—men grown—returned to their fathers in the valley with strange doings and stranger talk of the "things of a real God." But this man found life in the forest very hard to endure, and in spite of the efforts of his friends from America to help him, he lay on a bed of fever, having first given his friends the Light to hold steady and clear, as he went to meet his Lord. For years and years these friends kept the true Light trimmed and burning, with the gleam filling the valley among the hills, and over the hills to many other valleys. It has never gone out, but gleams today bigger and brighter than ever before. Boys and girls, men and women have walked in its rays and been glad.

Recently, one of the new missionaries had the pleasure of watching the sun rise, as he sped eastward mile after mile. It was an unforgetable experience, drinking in the constantly evolving panorama which stretched before him, from the early rosy fingered auroriform, pastel shades of light to the final burst of glory, baptizing every hill and valley within eye's reach and beyond with a new beauty and warmth unknown in the preceding darkness.

Perhaps time in his memory, may dull the colors of this sunrise and undoubtedly he will see others as brilliant, but he will never forget the unadulterated thrill of seeing as he passed thru village after village groups of God's Children gathered in His name; in whose hearts there has dawned a new day from darkness to Divine Light.

Africa has surely seen the dawn. And that sun which has risen, is the Son of God even Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Help us, Our Father, in the part that is ours in lifting up before these brothers Thy Son who has given us this condition and assurance, "And I, if i be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."

Work among the women is sometimes discouraging and sometimes difficult. But it is always a joy to watch so many of these women as they find the Friend of Friends, and grow in grace and the knowledge of Him: Their hope and assurance is voiced in the words of old Blind Menge, recently so ill, and it was thought that she might not recover. When asked if she were ready and not afraid if God should call her home, she replied, "Afraid! Why no, would a child fear to tread the path her Father has trod before her?."

The Missionary Society of Elat Church gave through the Foreign Mission Board of our Presbytery the sum of \$208.64, to be divided among four of our newest and most needy fields for the spread of the gospel.



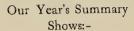
The Editor's Bushrope Chair

The new Drum Call Committee salutes you! We are all new on the job, but we think we can safely promise you that if you survive this year's editions, the next year

you may have an entirely new editorial staff!

This number of the Drum Call gives a resumé of the year's work just past, and Dr. W. C. Johnston Our Field Secretary Through 1932') tells of the joys and sorrows that 1992 brought to our Mission. young doctors who are searching for a place to invest their lives, we recommend Robert H. McGrackin M. D. ('A Shingle in the Bush'). Miss Eva Miller (An African Storehouse') is new on the field, but she handles her job as Director of the Station French Schools at Yaoundé like a veteran. Ruth Dunning went home some years ago, after she had finished a term as teacher for the School for Missionaries' Children. She has recently come back to us as Ruth Dunning Woodbridge ('Headlines!) and she gives us the high points of our recent meeting of Mission. We pat ourselves on the back when we think that Charles J. Woodbridge ('Presbytery 1932-Bafia') turned his back on China, the land of his birth. to give his life and talents to Africa. But then we realize the special appeal that Africa had under the circumstances! This article is impregnated with his own special brand of humor and philosophy. This is Lucy Sayle's ('A Newcomer's First African Christmas') first term in Africa, and her first Drum Call article. She hails from Dixie and is "the best there is".

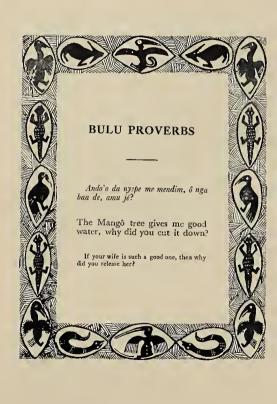
The January steamer took from our shores, Dr. and Mrs. Waiter Glothier, and Rev. D. Coe Love. The February boat will bring us Dr. and Mrs. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Lois K.



Number of Communicants			34,418
Number of Confessors -	-	-	86,273
Number of Infants Baptized	**	-	- 1,571
Gifts from Native Churches		- :	\$ 22,299
Sunday School Attendance	-	-	122,323
Native Village School Teach			
Boys in Village Schools -	-	-	22,653
Girls in Village Schools -	-		- 8,567
Field Income for Education		\$	1,838.00

THE WORD MUST BE BORNE BY MEN

"And I think the Shining Ones marvel much, As they gaze from the world above, To see how slowly we spread the news Of that Sacrifice of Love."



R. E. Speen

American Board

FOUNDED 1810

May 5 1933

NEWS BULLETIN

No. 5. Series II.

Congregational House, Boston, Mass., May 5, 1933

Those Absurd Missionaries

The story retold from the July, 1927, Scribners in last month's *Missionary Herald*, touches a tender spot in our hearts in behalf of many missionaries. It was really an incident, based on actual fact, about the Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, our veteran missionaries in Japan. Mr. Clark died last February after 46 years of service.

"Oh, Mother, aren't they funny."

Little and old, both over 60, she with an old-fashioned hat of black and white satin bows and a green cape, he with an ancient blue serge suit and a thin overcoat, carrying a large wicker suitcase in his hand. "Mother, aren't they fun-ny?"

During the voyage a few came to understand them. They read good books, were pleasant and helpful, but seemed wholly unimpressed with all the amusements

and the social life and dash around them.

After the delays of quarantine, passports, and customs in Yokahama harbor, a trim, fast launch darted out from the breakwater, the brown little white-clothed sailors at their stations. A young official, with gold braid on his shoulders and cap, danced up the companionway, saluted our officer politely and spoke in loud and excellent English:

"Are the Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Scott of Kyushu

here?"

Out came an important looking envelope from his belt, handed over by the officer bowing respectfully low from the waist, and he spoke with bared head, not as an official but rather as a child addressing revered parents:

"Sensei, His Excellency the Governor, learning of your probable return by this steamer, has sent me to bid you a hearty welcome, and to place his launch at your service. His only regret is that urgent business prevents his coming to care for you himself."

It was revealing of Mrs. Scott, that in this splendid moment she imaged not scenes, however dramatic,

but persons.

"Oh, Cyrus," she exclaimed, raising clasped hands,

"it's Saburo San! He's governor now!"

Also bowing from the waist, her husband tha

Also bowing from the waist, her husband thanked the young official in quiet, but I have no doubt ade-

quate, Japanese.

As for the rest of us, you could have bowled us all over with a word. * * What mattered clothes? How fruitless snobbery! Many a woman there would gladly have plunged into the sea, if afterward she could have said she had been rescued by the Imperial launch. * * And here were poor, old, unappreciative

Mr. and Mrs. Scott invited guests, on their way to

the governor's palace.

While the old couple were below superintending the removal of their luggage, we were too dazed to think. A deathly silence seemed to have descended upon us * *

"Oh, that?" said the man born in Japan. "That's nothing. I'm surprised they didn't turn out the troops! Half the people on the pier are waiting for them. And they will turn out the schools to welcome them when they cross the boundary of their own province! They are the Scotts, man, the Scotts, of Kyushu."

Tatyaba, Tried and True

Miss Lillian Picken sends this story from Satara, India, of one loyal and faithful church member. The tale will strengthen our own courage.

Tatyaba was a retired policeman, deeply in earnest in his choice of Christ and his church membership. The only Christian in the entire village, he had written in bold letters over his little house: "As for me and

my house, we will serve the Lord."

During a wide-spread reform, the outcastes were invited to draw water from the village well, and Tatyaba, himself an outcaste, with trust in his heart and believing the new day had dawned, made the test and drew water in sight of all the village. The next morning he awoke to find his field of vegetables entirely destroyed, plucked up by the roots by his enemies. His first act was to hurry off, a long journey, to the police station to ask that nothing be done to the perpetrators of this ruthless injustice, saying;

"This is a good opportunity to witness to the power of Christ to keep me sweet under persecution and to

show His love to those who hate me.

Miss Picken continues: "The second harvest of the year has just been sold. Last Saturday the pastor of our church received a money order from Tatyaba of which Rs.3 are a direct gift to the American Board, because he has heard we are in trouble, and the other Rs. 19.9 are to pay his tithe to the church for the whole of 1932, giving 1/10th of his year's income. He and his wife are living on \$3 a month, produced by his small field. So poor are they that they walked 54 miles, round trip, to be at Satara for the Christmas week, but not too poor to pay their tithe to God, and to give an extra Rs. 3 to the American Board to take the place of some gift that cannot be sent this year,"

A Friend Writes

"Have you ever thought of forming an 'Inner Circle' of those who stand by and stand together for the aid of missionary Projects which are being torn down or destroyed, this Inner Circle to be of those who daily think of the missionary cause and daily make some sacrifice, earn some extra money, and send winging heavenward an earnest petition for its success, each one to give something every day—even a nickel—and send the results along at the end of each month? I believe this plan would be definite and helpful.—I already belong!"

So writes one of the Board's most loyal and steady friends, whose annual gifts could not have been sent were they not saved in a long process of deep regard and wonderful sharing. And a later letter tells how she saved the \$2.50 which she just sends in this last

month:

"Of course many already truly belong, but I wonder if it doesn't help to know that others are thinking and praying and giving as we are. It is rather fun to save on little things—a rather big dinner, a movie, an outing not necessary, a walk instead of carfare, etc."

This plan alone, if it spread among the churches, would gather overflowing gifts, absolutely without hardship and awakening keenland delightful personal enthusiasm. What we need is a new Crusade of joyful service in Christ's name. A further word about this plan will be said in the June Bulletin when personal sacrifice and interest will find their chance.

Absolute Proof

Here is the perfect missionary illustration. We speed it on its way, hoping that literally hundreds of people will be using this as crowning proof of their own deep convictions.

Another volume of Who's Who has recently been printed in China by the great commercial press in Shanghai, listing all the men who have reached prominence and leadership in modern China, mentioning the background, school training or present religious affiliation when possible.

One in six of the names in that book have connections with Protestant Churches or the Y.M.C.A. in China today. Only one in a thousand of the population are Christians. One in six in this book of leaders are connected with Christian organizations. They were boys who had their training in Christian schools ten, twenty, or perhaps thirty years ago. That training was "different" from the old classics of their government schools. They were pushed through the line into leadership because of Christian character training.

Some years ago, 20 members of the Japanese Diet were Christians, and at the same time there were 32 well-known Christian editors of Japanese papers. The reason was the same,—Christian education!—training a higher type of leaders in the public life of those two countries. The 90,000 pupils in American Board schools today will produce many of the leaders of the coming generation in mission lands.

They March Steadily On

While we are in the midst of marvelous new economic changes for America and the world, hastening on the New Day, your 705 churches, and 32 hospitals, and 1460 schools of all grades go steadily on their way—a vast network of strategic and important influences for better living, new ideals for village and nation, molding character, spreading the very spirit of Christ Himself. That group of missionaries and native workers haven't even slopped to be afraid. They haven't wasted time on apprehensions nor overmuch in sorrow over losses. They have shared our fate, but the work goes on.

There is something of grandeur, of permanence, of the Eternal City of God in the onward march of the Gospel of Christ—while we hold our breath and wait for better times!

Have you read Dr. Goodsell's insert, bound into

the May Missionary Herald?

After earnest conference, it was decided to make a further statement so that the Board's friends would know from month to month the exact facts confronting us. If the *Herald* is lying on your table, read the buff-colored page. We are not emphasizing the financial side in this number of the Bulletin, but those who read it will pray definitely that the day soon may come when the tide turns and we all decide that these further slashes and discouraging cuts on the field shall not take place.

Our whole country thrills with the possibilities of the New Day that is coming. If the present improvement continues, a spirit of deep thankegiving will fill our hearts, and might make it possible to hold the gifts of the churches for 1933 even with those of 1932. To achieve this goal for the first six months is the first step toward a great victory.

D. Brewer Eddy.

Secretary.

Fred fired Goodsell

Executive Vice-President,

Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions

To the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U.S. A.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 27, 1933

Your Standing Committee on Forrour standing committee on For-eign Missions has prepared this re-port for the General Assembly with a full recognition of the importance of its findings to the church which we love and to the advancement of the Kingdom of God. It has been in session almost continuously since its appointment. It had presented to it the minutes of the Board, the rethe Kingdom of God. It has been port of the Board to the General Assembly which includes the audited resemply which includes the adulted re-port of the Treasurer, three overtures critical of the policy and leadership of the Board, four overtures commend-ing the Board for its faithfulness and loyalty to the church, numerous com-munications from Presbyteries and in-dividuals and had the privilege of full presentation before the committee of the various attitudes within the church concerning the work of this

matter was considered, as indicated by the Minutes, full confidence in the Board's ability and integrity would be established.

(3) In the light of prevalent criticism of the Board your committee made particular examination of the transactions pertinent thereto and are pleased to report that the records show an evident adherence to the doctrines and standards of the

II. After an examination of the Treasurer's report,

(1) Our committee commends the zeal of the Board in reducing appropriations to meet reduced receipts without seriously reducing the scope of the work. It is significant that the number of representatives in the one number of representatives in the foreign field has not been decreased in the past year while other great churches of the United States have made reductions of 30% and more.

(2) Our committee notes that the percentage of receipts expended by the administrative department of the Board increased during the past year. The Board doubtless aims to make as great a reduction in overhead ex-

III. The Home Base Department has included its report in the annual report of the Board. We wish to approve the fidelity and devotion of this department and urge increased support of the churches.

Universal economic uncertainties, financial retrenchments, the devastation of war, the ravages of disease, the hardships imposed by floods and drought, the pressure of Communism of China and of militariem in John in China and of militarism in Japan, the threat to life itself and even the imposition of martyrdom have alike proven powerless to daunt the hearts of those men and women who stand in our stead as ambassadors for Christ in the midst of those people whose decisions of today shall determine the destiny of our world to-

One senses behind the simple narratives which record the reports a wealth of human faith and fortitude of courage and evangelistic zeal that is truly magnificent. In Christ's name and in his spirit the church records new victories and moves forward in every one of these lands. Dr. E. Stanley Jones' affirmation that China is the field white to the harvest, finds confirmation in the report of every mission station in China, while the Forward Movement in Korea and the Kingdom of God Movement alike report progress. One senses behind the simple narrathe various according the work church concerning the work church concerning the work church concerning the work of a concerning the Board for the past the Minutes of the Board for the past clear, we would record our satisfaction in the excellence with which the minutes are recorded and indexed, finding them to be truly a work of artistic quality apparently perfect in their mechanics.

(2) We express our conviction that the concerning the country of the concerning the

results recorded, yet perhaps of even deeper significance is the witness horne to us that the churches of China and Japan are bringing to bear the power of Christ to break down harriers of race and hatred, and to fuse men's hearts in a spirit of brothered witness of the control of the contr erhood as revealed to us in significant paragraphs to be found on pages 33, 34 and 11 of the Board's report.

V. The Section on India shows a grasp of the political and social tensions in that country now attracting the attention of the world. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of Gandhi's present power. He is a non-Christian and becoming more clearly recognized as such. During the stress of recent years, the Christians in India of regards, one of 32.5 percent in the decade of 1921-1931. The Chris-tian community stands high in lit-

Progress has been made in Union Progress has been made in Union Projects. A list of our Presbyterian union and cooperative works with other agenices ought to hearten those who have the unified witness as their goal (see p. 183-4). The dates of organization of these union projects are significant. Our Board has anticipated current recommendations by twenty veers.

as great a temperature penses as in the expension.

(3) Our committee went over the list of investments of the Board in detail and after discussing the investment policy of the Board with its representative, we unhesitatingly commend this policy.

Base Department

ment in the loyalty of Christians in Christ touches the whole life of the Board. We wish to approve the fidelity and devotion of this department and urge increased support of the churches.

IV. In our examination of the work in China, Japan, and Korea, your committee notes with satisfaction of heart and gratitude to Almighty God, that in this area of great tension and in the loyalty of Christians in Christ touches the whole life of the beople of those lands—their physical and their spiritual darkness. We see behind the words of the respective to take over complete control of an ever inchina, Japan, and Korea, your committee notes with satisfaction of heart and gratitude to Almighty God, that in this area of great tension and in

Mr. Moderator, Fathers and Brethren: this period of severest testing the port from India, along with the reports from the other great missions gives a strong foundation for solid confidence in the policies and leaders of our beloved Board.

VI. In the Siam field we note that the government of Siam was reorgan-ized in June, 1932, without bloodshed, and a new constitutional monarchy

and a 'new constitutional monarchy was set up. The Constitution provides that the King shall be a Buddhist, but full religious liberty is granted all citizens.

The King and high officials are most cordial to our missionaries, even to the point of consulting them on questions connected with the lives of the Siamese. The government sent a sne-Siamese. The government sent a special request to all our schools to teach the futility of faith in fortune tellers, spirit doctors and superstitions, since they had no connection with the state

The schools interest the government, and they are patronized by the leaders. The schools do considerable evangelistic work sending gospel teams into the distant country to conduct vacation Bible schools. The Leper Asylum, in its poverty, main-tains a missionary in a country dis-

From the reports of all missionar-ies our work in Siam is prospering.

VII. European Protestantism in 1932 furnishes a stirring story. The long years of adverse conditions since 1914 affecting our brothers in Europe; the closing of two hundred benevolent institutions in Germany for lack of funds; the extreme measures neces-sary for alone feeding the hungry, sary for alone feeding the hungry, without the preventive welfare work; the increasing political tension and oppression of Protestant minorities; the patient endurance of evangelicals in Spain; and the growing kirship resulting from common sufferings—these are all parts of the moving

gelists, and their own efforts are resulting in bettering local economic conditions as well as winning lives to Christ and church membership. While Christ and church medical sorts. Himited in personnel our medical work progresses and native Filipino graduates are now assisting. Educational progresses and native Pripino gradu-ates are now assisting. Educational work continues to open the way for preparing the Philippines for self-government under Christian educated men. Our Presbyterian missionary program of evangelism, education and medical care is productive of results pleasing in His sight.

IX. As we study the work of our church in Africa, Persia, and Syria, we note that progress has been made in all these fields as the ministry of Christ touches the whole life of the

In particular we call to your attention the work in Africa at it goes forward, having lately the friendly support of the government and its finan-cial aid as well. We note that the presence of a Roman Catholic stapresence of a Roman Candille sation within a few miles of nearly avery Presbyterian center and the growing opposition of the Roman Catholic Church makes a real problem for our missionaries in Africa.
Whereas we noticed the friendly attitude of the government toward the arreat in Africa in Parvis we see the

titude of the government toward the work in Africa, in Persia we see the growing spirit of Nationalism bringing with it a strong resentment toward foreigners. This spirit has brought about the closing of all elementary schools conducted by foreigners for the children of Persia subjects. Apparently the move was directed at the efforts of the Communists, but nevertheless it hits directly at the work of our missionaries. The rapid growth in the acceptance of the customs and ideas of the Western world has brought great the Western world has brought great changes and has made as a result great inroads on the old religion of Mohammedanism. The change and confusion in thinking and living have afforded a great opportunity for the Gospel of Christ and the report indieates that our missionaries are taking

cates that our missionaries are taking ull advantage of that opportunity.

In Syria while there is no particular political disturbance there is some communistic activity. There is the growing emancipation from old harmful and limited ideas and customs and the control of the c along with that change there is a along with that the mange there is a general respect for the work of our missionaries, thus giving them the chance to continue to present Christ

X. An examination of all of our work in Latin America reveals that notwithstanding famine, revolution and anti-religious opposition, our missulting from common sufferings—these are all parts of the moving record.

VIII. In the Philippines, our work in assigned districts through a comity by a compared the rough of the rough of the promoted by our force of 72 mission—aries, 24 of whom are ordained. Their efforts are resulting in a growing Pilipino leadership that is reaching rilipino leadership that is reaching rilipino leadership that is reaching the rural districts with Filipino evangelists, and their own efforts are resulting in a world surface and in some of these countries our missionaries say that it is easier today to convert and organize a whole congregation than it was not provided the suffering local economic early days to reach and reform a

a whose congregation than it was in early days to reach and reform a single individual.

When the Catholic Church has been banned or restricted, an opportunity is presented for new contacts. The whole of the people respect and trust our Protestant workers and we have every reason for gratitude in this area. This completes our brief survey of various fields.

XI. We note that the subject for the Mission Study groups for the coming year to be "Christ in the Modern World." We commend this study to the various interested groups in our

XII. We would commend to the Board the continued use of Christmas and Easter Sundays for Special Gifts to Foreign Missions.

Women's Missionary Societies, and to tend the gospel to humanity across bind more evlosely together the thoubind more cylosely together the thou-sands of local missionary societies, special plans have heen developed which include the organization of spiritual life groups for study, medispiritual life groups for study, meditation and prayer, with recommended devotional and worship materials for devotional and worship materials for every means within their power, to individual and society use. The obscietive is "a new spiritual experience for each auxiliary member and renewed power." The plans for "Let us Go Deeper" have heen projected in of the "Laymen's Inquiry After One appraising with the women of the Hudderd Very."

and the pastors and sessions be requested to encourage the plans with

sympathetic interest.

After careful consideration the actions which we believe should be taken by this General Assembly:

1. Doctrinal Statement. The General Assembly reaffirms its loyal and complete adherence to the doctrinal Standards of the Preshyterian Church. We declare our belief that while certhe truths may be found in other religions, complete and final truth is to be found in Jesus Christ alone through the religion of which he is the center. We recognize the necessity laid upon the Church as his visible representa-tive upon earth to bring his full gospel to the whole world as the final hope of men.

of candidates ordained and presented to the Board for missionary service, and at the same time instructs the Board to inquire carefully into the special fitness of all such candidates for their peculiar responsibility.

of the missionaries in the various foreign fields as a whole, deserves the whole-hearted, unequivocal, enthusias-tic and affectionate commendation of the church at large. We know that that both in the common law of the Dr. Speer stands absolutely true to land and certainly in Christian charles. Ball, Shadyside, Pittshurgh, Pa. the historic doctrinal position of the lity, a man must be held innocent untrained in the Aspect of any charge; be remiss if we did not testify to our recognition that his entire life bears adequate evidence against any man during the year: Mrs. H. Walford

spiritual life of the members of the testimony to his supreme effort to ex-

The Assembly also expresses its thorough confidence in the members of the Board of Foreign Missions and its belief that they have steadfastly

sembly that this program he approved missions enterprise which is evidenced in the painstaking and far-reaching enquiry, the results of which are stated in the volume entitled "Re-Thinking Missions." The practical XIV. After careful consideration Thinking Missions. The practical of the Overtures presented, we sub- suggestions incorporated in that volumit the following recommendations at the property of Project Missions. The Genume, have been considered by the Board of Foreign Missions. The Gen-eral Assembly is content to leave the application of these suggestions with the Board. The Assembly does, however, definitely repudiate any and all theological statements and implications in that volume which are not in essential agreement with the doc-trinal position of the Church. The Assembly cannot see its way clear to approve a complete centralized ad-ministration of Protestant Foreign Mission work.

4. Method of Expressing Criticism. The General Assembly recognizes the right of any and all individuals in The Assembly lays upon the Prestree the Church to present criticisms of hyteries the duty of the most careful the program and work of any and all consideration of the doctrinal position individuals or agencies which represents the Church to present criticisms of sent the Church in her various enterprises. The Assembly, however, de-plores the dissemination of propaganda calculated to break down faith in the sincerity of such representatives.

for their peculiar responsibility.

2. Estimate of the Board of Foreign Missions. The General Assembly
is convinced that the work of Dr. Rob.
ert E. Speer, our Senior Secretary whereby through the established
end his associates, and also the work ought to be made. The Assembly disapproves all methods of approach rocal, enthusias which would contravene such orderly lavan mmendation of methods, but would remind the Church We know that that both in the common law of the

Today.

The General Assembly recognizes that the need of the world is supremely great and that the general

Honorably Retired

Honorably Retired

Honorably Retired unrest and flux of conditions demands supreme effort. The Assembly is highly gratified to have received many earnest and whole-hearted commendations of the work of the Board, these commendations coming from practically every section of the Church. We, therefore, appeal with all the power at our command for a loyal sacrificial support of the work of Foreign Missions as carried on hy our Preshyterian Board.

6. Answers to Overtures and Communications.
Overture 33. In view of the pre-

vious action, no further action is nec- Africa:

Overture 34. In view of the previous action, no further action is necessarv.

Overture 35. In view of the previous action, no further action is necessarv.

Overture 36. As this is a resolution rather than an overture, no ac- China: tion is necessary.

Overture 37. No action. Overture 38. No action. Overture 39. No action. Overture 72. Approved.

Communications 1 and 4 are fully answered in the resolutions as pro-

XV. We recommend that the Assemhly approves for election to membership on the Board of Foreign Missions, the following persons to succeed themselves: Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, D.D., Mr. Dwight H. Day, Rev. Peter K. Enmons, Rev. Chas. R. Erdman, D.D., Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. William Van V. Hayes, Rev. Robert R. Littell, D.D., Mrs. Minot C. Morgan, Mrs. Charles K. Roys, LL.D., Mr. W. P. Stevenson, Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D.D. sembly approves for election to mem-D.D.

To fill vacancies—Dr. Wm. J. Siam:
Barnes, Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. Delavan L. Pierson, Upper Montclair, 1903-1932, died June 7, 1932.

In the Class of 1932-35, Mr. Frank Bell, Shadyside, Pittshurgh, Pa.

and certainly ought not to be used in the Christian Church.

5. The Church's Responsibility N. J., Class 1932-35.

XVI. The Memorial Roll of the

Mary W. Niles, M.D., who served in China, 1882-1928, died January 14,

1933.
Mrs. Elmer E. Fife, served in India, 1887-1932, died June 20, 1932.
Marcus B. Carleton, M.D., also of India, 1881-1914, died July 24, 1932.
Wm. J. Wanless, M.D., whose service in India from 1889-1938 won for the second that the control of the second of the secon him world wide recognition, died March 3, 1933. Mrs. Joseph P. Cochran, Sr., who served in Fersia from 1900-1933, died

March 2, 1933.

In Active Service

Rev. Rowland Hill Evans, served 1909-1932, died April 19, 1932. Mr. James Blaine Allen, served 1923-1932, died Octoher 1, 1932.

Brazil: Mrs. Alexander Reese, served 1909-1932, died August 22, 1932.

Miss Mary E. Cogdal, served 1890-1932, died July 27, 1932. Charles Lewis, M.D., served 1896-1932, died July 4, 1932. Miss Lulu R. Patton, served 1908-1932, died August 2, 2032.

1932, died August 3, 1932. Chosen:

Mrs. Alexander A. Pieters, M.D. served 1897-1932, died July 20, 1932. Rev. Lloyd P. Henderson, served 1920-1932, died October 15, 1932.

Winfield S. Dudgeon, Ph.D., served 1912-1932, died December 26, 1932.

Rev. John Gaskin Dunlop, D.D., served 1898-1932, died August 15,

Rev. James W. Hawkes, s 1880-1932, died April 21, 1932. served

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERBERT BOOTH SMITH, Chairman. RAYMON M. KISTLER, Clerk,

The History of Elat Church

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Pashn 127:1. The heart of a Mission is its Church, and this Elat Church has been a large one with many throbs thru its nearly forty years of growth. It is God's own child, and He has wonderfully blessed it. It stands today a living monument

to His Name and Honor.

Its history began with the first visit of Dr. A. C. Good in 1893. He was the first white man to visit Ebolowa and he brought to the people a Gospel message which they have never forgotten. In 1894 he made a second trip here and bought a site for a prospective Mission Station, on the Hill which the Government occupy at present. In December of the same year he passed on to his reward leaving, a message for God's work in Africa. Rev. M. Fraser D.D. and S. F. Johnson M. D. were with him at Efulan at the time of his death.

When the Church in America heard of it, they asked for a man to take his place, and three young men responded, they were the Reverends W. C. Johnston, F. D. P. Hickman, and C. W. McCleary, and a year later they were all upon the field. To these other recruits were added from time to time. Some have been privileged to give the best years of their lives in service here, while others have helped out for shorter periods during the furloughs of the regular pastors. The laymen have done much of the preaching of the Gospel message and so relieved the pastor of the necessity of staying by the mother church, permitting the outposts to receive much needed supervision.

Christmas Day 1900, a feast with games was held for the people, followed by a meeting. At its close 13 young men came to confess Christ, and to be shown the way to live for Him. Never was a richer gift offered to a Station than this one of souls, after four years of labor and prayers. And so the Church was born! A catechumen class was arranged for them, and others joined it, among them some women, Evindi Ndô, favorite wife of the late Mvondô Ntimban, having been

made a free women, was the first convert.

In October of 1902, the Church was organized with six members: Osom Ebò'ò and his wife Biwolò, who were the first couple to be married in the church, Evindi Ndò, Avotò Bilé, Osele Monabañ, and Ngane Meyo. Osom was ordained an elder, and his little boy Ebò'ò was the first native child baptized in the church. Evindi gave a fowl, the first gift to the church.

The church building was a large shed with no walls, doors or windows, its seats were of split logs with the round side up. There was a small rude rostrum backed by a blackboard, showing the double use of the building. The pulpit furniture consisted of three chairs and a small organ, all

carried down from the house.

A crowd of a thousand men, women, and, children tested the church's capacity upon the arrival of Mr. McCleary and his new wife from furlough in March 1903. The six members on the front seat wore imported cloth, the other men wore loin cloths of bark, ornaments, fetiches, and palm oil, and each one carried a gun, spear, or cutlass, so as to

be able to fight man, beast, or bush.

The women wore raffia bustles, leaf bandages, fetiches and ornaments. A new mother was known by the abundance of redwood powder upon her body, and a bride by much oil. The children were dressed in their "birthday suits". The preacher was the Rev. M. Fraser, he read a portion of Scripture and talked for an hour, that was Sunday School, then he read another chapter and preached an hour, that was the church service! The little song book and Matthew's Gospel were the only Bulu books in evidence. But in the faces of the crowd was the promise which has been fulfilled in the present work.

There followed a busy three and a half months, and then, on June 20the, first grave wast made at Elat, for Rev. C.W.McCleary. The church was again crowded for the service. Mr. Fraser was also very ill with fever, but recovered and carried the church work aione.

The work of both church and school grew rapidly, and when Dr. Haisey made his visit to the Mission in the Fall of 1905, a greater crowd than ever before gathered to greet



The New Church at Elat, Cameroun, West Africa.

D.Coe Love, Pastor. B A Z O B Dedicated January First, 1933. = STAMP =

O HERE O Construction: - Steel Brick and Cement Seating capacity :- 3,200.

Attendance at the Dedicatory Service: -12,100, many of whom walked from 25 to 100 milee to be present at the service. Of about 1,500 non-confessors, 216 took a etand for Christ. Cost of the New Church: \$20,000.00, one half of which was given by nationals whose average monthly income is \$1.50. The Church was dedicated free of debt. The folder in the vernacular printed by apprentices (native) was greatly prized by those present at the dedication. We hope " The History of Elat Church, "in English, will be

of interest to you.

him. A new church building that seated 5,000 was erected

and named the McCleary Memorial.

Then followed a season of growth in the church too strenuous for one pastor to manage. Elat territory, at that time included the work of Metet and Foulassi, and the people came in crowds from long distances. From one point they walked a week to reach Elat for the communion service. Thousands came confessing Christ and passed on, perhaps never to return. For seven consecutive communion services, we saw our pastor baptize an average of 250 adults, laying a hand upon each of two heads at once. The crowds made it necessary to remove the bark walls of the building in order to accommodate them. Our banner day saw a crowd of 10,000 with five overflow meetings. Elat church became known as the largest Presbyterian Church in the world.

In 1916 Foulassi Station was established and a church organized with a membership of 253 members from the Elat Church. Since then the mother church has "swarmed" many times, so that from this large church have gone out many branch churches all over the Elat district, and while the mother church has only a membership of the communicant list is very large when the whole district is considered.

In January of 1923, the native Christians organized a Missionary Society of their own, that has grown in strength and power. They give liberally of their money time and service Their quarterly meetings in the different districts are original, inspirational, and they have assumed a large part of the evangelistic work of the church. And are supporting work in the fields of Oyem, Baña, and Abôň Mbaň.

The task of raising the \$10,000 from the native constituency for the half of the new edifice being erected, fell to the Rev. R. H. Evans, who served the church as pastor in 1923 and from 1927-1930. No one will ever know how much time and energy as well as prayer was necessary to accomplish this seemingly impossible task. But before Mr. Evans left on furlough, he had the money promised or in hand, and was waiting on the church in America to give its half. Unfortunately Mr. Evans was not permitted to see the finish of his great work, but, was called up higher on April 19, 1932. A loss so great to the church work of our Mission that we can not fathom it.

Time does not permit us to mention the many missionaries, evangelists, and teachers who have gone from this Elat church to other fields of labor, nor the hundreds who, in all of their church membership have never had a palayer, nor been under discipline, but the Lord knoweth them that are His.

Today the members of the church know that their waring is not against flesh and blood, but against the invisible forces of evil, and their weapons must be the Word of God. which is the Sword of the Spirit, and that they must put on the whole armour of God, if they are to withstand the wiles of the devil.

When the Lord returns to take the Church, His Bride to Himself, those members of whom we speak as belonging to the Elat church will constitue a goodly number who will join in singing: Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, be unto our God forever and ever. Amen.

As we open the doors of our new church building it is with joy and thankfulness that we see such a day as this. But we are not forgetful of those two of our number who had so much to do with making his building a possibility and who watched its progress with the greatest of interest while they were yet with us. The late Rev. R. H. Evans by whose efforts the money was collected and the late James B. Allen the archectect of the building.

The new church was 19 months in building. On the site in June 1930 was nothing but a pile of stone and now on January 1, 1933 we open the doors for the

first service in worship and praise of God.

The overall length of the building is 131 feet, its width 76 feet. The hight of the side walls is 28 feet and the peak of the roof \$1 feet. The peak of the tower roof is 65 feet above the ground. There are 750000 brick in the building and 1030 barrels of cement, 75 of which are in the floor. There are about 950 different pieces of steel in the roof structure weighing 43 tons. The tile purlins, one and onehalf inch by one and one-half inch angles if placed end to end would reach 3 kilometers. They weigh q tons. The roof surface is of cement tile made on the job; 17,000 were placed on the roof a total of 42 tons.

There are seats for 2500 on the ground floor, for 240 in each of the side gal-

leries, and 450 in the rear gallery.

Even the a varied group of people worked on this building doing work with which they were unfamiliar; we are thankful that there were no accidental deaths on the job. There were but a few minor cuts and bruises but no serious accidents of any kind. We give Our Heavenly Father thanks for His constant care throughhout the building of this His house and rejoice for this day when we can unite our hearts in giving Him all of the Glory.

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GANDHI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT 21-DAY FAST

o Syl- Says He Will Stick to Plan Unless Convinced the Devil Inspired Him.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BOMBAY, India, May 1.-When your correspondent saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning he appeared cheerful and said he was quite optimistic. He remarked that older men than he had survived twenty-one days of fasting and that he himself had undertaken before to fast for such a period. When re-minded that he is older now and not so strong, Mr. Gandhi repiled:

"I still have a desire to live and medical men say that is the most important to continued existence of the body." the body."
Asked if there were any circum-

stance that might cause him to abandon the fast, he repiled: "Uniess God or the devil or who-

ever it was who possessed me to make the decision says again, 'Don't fast,' or unless some one with a clearer vision than I convinces me I was not possessed by God, but that the fast is clearly the suggestion of the devil, then my fast will certainly commence on May 8."

By The Associated Press. POONA, India, May 1.-Mahatma

> LEGAL NOTICE. NUTICE OF SALE

of Certain Assets of MINOR C. KEITH, INC.

MINOR C. KEITB, Deceased

Pledged under an Indonture dated as of December 1, 1926 to United States Mort-rare and Trust Company (Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Successor Trustee), securing Five-Year 5% Secured Gold Notes of Minor C. Keith, Inc.

Gandhi faced a novei problem today when a youn woman disciple defied his instructions to leave him and declared her intention of joining him in his fast. She is Dr. Margaret Spiegel, a German, who fled to India from Germany when the Nazis came into power and joined the American woman, Miss Nila Cram Cook, as one of Gandhi's disciples at Ashram,

Dr. Spiegel declared she wanted eventually to cause Mr. Gandhi to abandon his project. Mr. Gandhi instructed both women to leave Yerovda jail, in which he has been imprisoned for more than a year in connection with his passive resistance campaign against the gov-Miss Cook obeyed the ernment. ieader and re-entered Ashram, but Dr. Spiegel was deaf to all his arguments.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., May 1.-The establishment on a farmhouse near here of a fellowship centre for "persons who desire to participate as cooperators in building a new social unit dedicated to creative living and the study of peace and international fellowship," was announced here today by William H. Bridge, director of the All-World Gandhi Feliowship.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

MISCELLANEOUS MODELS

AUBURN CADILLAC CADILLAC CADILLAC LINCOLN LINCOLN '32 Conv. coupe and sedan. '32 V-8 sedan.
'31 conv. coupes V-8 and 12.
'31 5 and 7 sedans.

LINCOLN '31 sedan de luxe. LINCOLN '31 coupe 8 de luxe. PACKARD '32 5 sedan. 50 Others at Bargain Prices. ABORN'S 1,723 Broadway. COlumbus 5-1261

FORD 8-viliader 1922 aport coupe, rumble seat, like new, \$303; Ford 1931 de luxe sedan, \$203; Ford edit coach, \$203; Ford 1931 aport coupe, with rumble seat, \$205; Ford sport resident, \$105; many others. Curry's Chevrolet Lot, Broadway, corner 1924 St.

192d St. HUDSON, 'SI, Club sedan de luxe, 6 wire wheels, immaculate throughout; will ap-peal to new car buyer; genuine value at \$695.

Many others; easy terms; liberal trades, 1,422 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, MAin 2-7772.
Branch of 315 West 68th Corp.
R. M. Owen, President.
AT SIMONS-STEWART,
Prerica's largest Chryster and Pl

Missionaries Carry On in Mexico

By LAWRENCE P. VAN SLYKE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Three hundred years of Spanish tyranny and a century of internal disturbance are behind Mexico's present success in setting henous in order. Her colonial experiences and—in some cases—her relations with her most powerful neighbor to the north have made her distrust the intentions of other countries toward herself. Her experiences with a state church have bred in the bone a distrust of all organized religion.

Thus it is not strange that serious questions have come up about the presence of foreign missionaries. No foreigner (though this was aimed especially at Spanish priests) may be pastor of a Mexican congregation; schools sponsored by foreigners will not be recognized by the Department of Education.

Rev. L. P. Van Slyke describes a recent crisis and its happy outcome.

NDER the former "Plan of Coöperation" certain responsibilities were allotted to the Missions and others to the Mexican Presbyterian Church. The Missions helped the Presbyterian Press (which is Mexican in management) and the Presbyterian Seminary. The Mexican Synod named a missionary as president of the latter, and others of us have given part time as teachers. I was named as Secretary for Religious Education.

Things seemed to be going swimmingly, at least in the Mexico City area, but down on the coast there was dissatisfaction. In Tampico especially there was a strong campaign to abolish the Plan of Coöperation and have no more American missionaries. There were certain phrases in the wording of the Plan which could be interpreted to permit their expulsion. When the time came for our Synod meeting, I need hardly say that we were praying harder for God's guidance than we had for many years.

Our prayers were very clearly answered. None of the missionaries was present at the Synod meeting, for it seemed better to let the Mexicans work out their own problems without reference to us. It is hard to see how they could have solved them better. The Plan of Coöperation was abrogated, thus removing all legal dangers, and sweeping the ground from under those who were trying to divide the Church. But an Executive Committee was created to consult with the Missions, and

the desire was clearly expressed that we continue to copperate with the Mexican Church. The essence of cooperation is preserved, though the form is changed.

A Mexican, one of our city pastors, was made President of the Seminary, while the missionary head was made Vice-President. One of the Synod committees has been authorized to continue to use my services in Religious Education. Thus the title and authority have been removed from a foreigner, but the way is left open for him to continue the same work.

These changes mark a new epoch in the development of our Mexican Church, which has assumed greater responsibilities than ever. No leading position remains in the hands of a foreigner, but the way is left open for us to do vitally important work in a quiet, unadvertised way. My own very strong desire is that my work may not only be more hidden, but deeper, more spiritual and more truly effective than ever in the past.

Esau Joseph, a "Real Man"

TOR years it has been the custom of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Phoenix to hold its February meeting at the Cook Bible School. The school and mission present a program from 10:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.; then comes lunch provided by the society and served picnic-style in the open air, followed by another Indian program lasting from 2 until 4 p.m.

The meeting was held this year on February 17th and was attended by over two hundred persons, among them a number of winter visitors. The program consisted of seventeen musical numbers—choruses, duets, quartets and double-quartets—all composed of Indians, and sixteen talks, all but three of these being by Indians. More than ten different tribes were represented including the Pima, Papago, Hopi, Navejo, Comanche, Choctaw, Maricopa, Yuma, Pueblo, Yaqui and others—Christian Indian students preparing for service among their own race.

Among the splendid talks was one given by Esau Joseph, a Pima Indian



Edward Joseph, son of Esau Joseph, at his grandmother's home on Gila Reservation

who is an assistant in the Phoenix Indian Mission and Cook Bible School. This young man, an earnest and consecrated Christian, sacrificed a fine position as a joh-printer, believing that his task was that of serving his fellow Indians in his present capacity. He said: "So much has been said and done for the Indian race that one often wonders whether it pays to educate the Indian. Before one can understand and appreciate his progress, it is not enough just to consider his present life; to get a better estimation of his progress, it is necessary to look back from where he started his career; considering his disadvantages, his obstacles, his drawbacks, and all other difficulties that he had to overcome to be what he is at the present time.

"There has been a great change since religious education has been permitted in our schools. Twenty-five years ago there was so much roughness and meanness as the boys used to get the idea that to be considered a real man one must be mean or a good fighter. That idea is fast changing because of the influence of Christian education. Much credit must be given to Christian teachers and Christian officials who have manifested the spirit of our Master.

"I firmly believe that Christianity has brought a change and a greater vision of far more importance than all other forces at work, for it plainly marks the growth of manhood and womanhood, which gives us a stronger hope for the future, and insures all right development."

"Darkest Africa"?

N JANUARY 1, 1933, the new church was dedicated at Elat. For many years the huge congregations of this mission station were

cared for in a great bark-walled, thatched shed, crowding into the church on festal occasions in such numbers that the walls had to be taken out and the thousands of worshippers overflow into the grounds round about. At one time this was the largest Presbyterian church in the world.

But for convenience, the throngs were divided into several congregations meeting in different centers. Then in a great

storm a few years ago the vast, unstable old building crashed. Elat decided that its church life had entered into a new stage. It was agreed that a new church should be built, and that Elat Christians would raise half the necessary \$20,000 if the other half could be given from America.

Ten thousand dollars is no small sum of money; when translated into the French francs of African currency, and turned into nearly quarter of a million francs, it becomes still larger. Raise this sum of money from people whose average income was seldom more than \$1.50 a month? Why even consider it. But Rev. Rowland H. Evans made it his responsibility to keep before the people the ideal of a place of worship worthy of the faith they followed. Elat Christians are giving and working Christians. The money was raised; and the other half was ready in America. Plans were drawn by the Mission builder, Mr. James Allen, and altered a dozen times as missionaries and Africans alike thought ahead to what was to be the future of Elat Church.

Debt-free and strong the church was finished and ready for its dedication, but neither Dr. Evans nor Mr. Allen was there. Dr. Evans, only a year after he had undertaken a new work as head of the Dager Theological School for training African men, died



The new church at Elat

in the spring of 1932. Mr. Allen, working temporarily at a station where there was no doctor, contracted bloodpoisoning, so swift and terrible in its action in the tropics, and died before help could be given.

Twelve thousand one hundred people came to the dedication service, and of them, more than ten thousand were Christians. Of the others, over two hundred on that day took a stand for Christ.

Of the twelve thousand, a good share came—and came means walked—from twenty-five to a hundred miles to be present at this service. The church holds 3,200. The crowds were handled by giving out tickets, red, white and blue (the French tricolor as well as the American) indicating which service the bearer was to attend.

On Christmas Day, 1900, the first group of thirteen young men, after four years of missionary service, came to offer their lives to Christ. Two years later, the church was organized with six members. Today there are 106 churches and the same number of Sunday schools in this station district, and other lines of development include every usual branch and some unusual ones of missionary work. Sunday con-

gregations running into the thousands are common. To the person looking only at the building, it stands for good workmanship in hrick, steel and ce-

ment. But to the person looking below the surface, it stands for Christianity now at home in a land which a generation ago was still "Darkest Africa."

Who's Who In This Issue

Rev. Tomas Aquino Ojedo is a Sunday School Missionary in Puerto Rico.

Rev. George Logie is Superintendent of Cook Bible School and Phænix Indian Mission. He also holds the position of Director of Religious Education in the large School of Phænix

government Indian School at Phænix.

Rev. A. K. Locker's work includes camp evangelism, the care of Indian

camp evangelism, the care of Indian churches within his territory, and religious education in the government school at Leupp, Arizona.

Marjorie E. W. Smith is Assistant Secretary, Unit of Schools and Hospitals of the Board of National Missions, with special responsibility in connection with colored work.

Dr. John E. Calfee is President of Asheville Normal and Teachers College, Asheville, North Carolina.

Eurie M. Loughridge is Office Secretary at Asheville Farm School, Swannanoa, North Carolina.

Esther Bartlett is just out of language study and into the job of being head of the Girls' School at Elat.

Sam Dean is our old friend from the Engineering School in Peiping.

Mrs. Donald Gordon after a term of service at Bahia is about to start in at work in Burity.

Dr. Bethel Harris is a new arrival at the Memorial Hospital in Fatchgarh.

Rev. David B. Van Dyke, now at home on furlough, is to be in Showchow with his family on his return to China.

Rev. L. P. Van Slyke's article explains his present work in Mexico where readjustments are being made between the Church and the Missions.



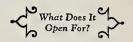


What Does It

Open For

?

United Christian Mesionary Society Missions Building INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



When you take a dollar out of your purse, how is it spent and where does it go? The following tabulation is a dissection of the average dollar spent in 1927. These figures were taken from "Consumption of Wealth" by Hoyt and represent the percentage of total national consumption attributed to each main class of goods and services in the United States.

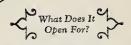
atcs.	
Food\$.27
Clothing	.13
Shelter	.12
Fuel and light	.04
Savings and insurance	.12
Taxes	.10
Automobile	.05-
Furniture and furnishings	.02
Education and reading	.01
Health	.02

What Does It Open For?

Recreations	.03
Tobacco, candy, gum and soft drinks* *Miscellaneous (cosmetics, fares,	.05-
contributions, etc.)	.04-
-	31.00

*Note: Observe the classification (not alone in this table but in general use) of contributions, which include all giving to religious organizations, community funds and for all henevolent purposes, in the item labeled as "Miscellaneous." Note also that benevolent gifts plus cosmetics plus fares plus etceteras amount to less than the sum spent for tobacco, candy, gum and soft drinks.

The per capita income in the United States for the year 1927 was \$792.00 and it is estimated by the Alexander Hamilton Institute that the per capita income for 1929 will be



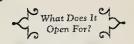
\$812.00. Bear in mind that these figures take into account every man, woman and child in this country; those with no earning capacity along with the wage earners and wealthy class; the negro, the Oriental, the European immigrant together with the white race.

The average family income in 1913 was about \$1,636.00. In 1927 it had risen to \$3,262.00. The average family in America has, in other words, almost exactly doubled what it had in 1913 to buy its bread and shoes, its automobiles, its soap, and its hundreds of other necessities and luxuries. No increase in the wealth of a people, without the military conquest of other peoples, has ever equalled this in a like period of time; none, in fact, has ever approached it. (Na-

What Does It Open For?

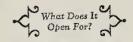
tional Markets and National Advertising for 1928.)

That this increase in income has been generally shared and not limited to a favored few is evidenced by these figures furnished by the United States Department of Commerce: In 1921, the amount of savings deposits was \$16,500,663,000.00. In 1927, they had grown to \$26,090,907,000.00. The number of savings depositors had reached in 1927 the total of 48,354,784. Dr. Chas. Stelzle, in an article in World's Work, April, 1928, is responsible for the statement that 3,500,000 persons share in the ownership and control of American corporations; and also that Government bonds were subscribed for by nearly 23,000,000 persons during the World War. There is a membership of 11,000,000 persons



in building and loan associations, holding assets amounting approximately to \$7,000,000,000.

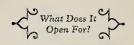
It is difficult to assemble reliable statistics on all items of family expenditures, but accurate records are available on three items, each one of which has to do with easier, more comfortable, more enjoyable living, and each is a voluntary expenditure of the family income. These three items are telephones, wired homes and automobiles. In the past fifteen years the number of telephones in use has increased 282%; the number of wired homes has increased 385% and the number of automobiles has increased 478%. (Figures taken from National Markets and National Advertising for 1928.)



The Indianapolis Star for August 25th, 1929, contained the following items: "Figures announced today by the American Motorists' Association disclosed that 3,220,000 new passenger automobiles were purchased in the 48 states in 1928."

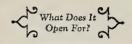
The July number of "New Market News" presents the following statement concerning the purchase of automobiles in the first four months of the present year: "One family in five in the United States purchased an automobile during the first four months in 1929. At least 29% of these families (this would probably run close to 50%) were wage-earning families."

An interesting item of information, when considered with the increase in per capita



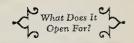
income and the increase in the family income, is given in a statement from National Markets and National Advertising for 1928: In the past fifteen years, magazine advertising has increased 489%. In other words, producers and manufacturers are spending almost five times as much money now as they did 15 years ago in an effort to convert the family expenditures to their various articles of trade.

The population of the United States has increased 23% in the past 15 years. That is a perfectly normal increase, quite in keeping with the average increase of 2% a year in all our history. But in the same period of time, the national purse has doubled and then more



than half doubled again. From a little over 33 billion dollars in 1913, it has grown to 90 billions in 1927. This is an increase of 170% or over seven times the growth of the population. (Natl. Markets & Natl. Adv., 1928.)

Statisticians tell us that, in round numbers, we constitute but 6% of the population of the globe, yet we consume one-third of the world's goods, own a half of its wealth, handle a half of its gold, and manage a half of its finance. We are worth five hundred billion dollars and our annual income is ninety billion dollars. In 15 years, our bank deposits have trebled, with \$17,505,000,000 in 1913 grown to \$52,253,000,000 last year.



In the year 1928, the retail trade of the population of the United States amounted to forty-one billion dollars, according to figures recently released by the Department of Commerce. Based on the estimates made by Prof. Nystrom, of Columbia University, the following is a table of percentages of items covered in the total retail trade of forty-one billion dollars:

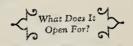
dollars:
Food45.10%
Clothing22.60%
Furniture and house furnishings 6.85%
Automobile, accessories, oil, gas, etc.,
but for pleasure purposes only 8.60%
Tobacco products 4.85%
Beverages (non-alcoholic) ice cream,
etc., 2.30%
Candy and chewing gum 2.30%
Jewelry, watches, etc., 1.40%

What Does It Open For?

Pianos, organs, etc.,	1.30%
Fur articles	.50%
Perfume, cosmetics	.40%
Toilet soaps, etc.,	.40%
Miscellaneous	3.40%

(Note: At first glance it may seem that the above table and the one on page No. I contain discrepancies. Bear in mind, however, that the table some presents percentages of the total amount spent in retail stores alone, and that the table on page No. I presents percentages of the entire expenditures of the average family.)

In the Literary Digest for October 20, 1928, the following figures are presented from the U. S. Department of Commerce: There are 213 religious bodies in the United States, with a combined membership of 54,624,976. (Of this number, 18,605,000 are Roman



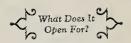
Catholics.) This combined membership contributed in 1926 \$814,371,529 for all purposes, including salaries, repairs, payments on church debts, benevolences, home and foreign missions, and denominational support. In other words, each church member (Protestant, Jew, Roman Catholic, etc.) contributed \$14.90 in 1926 to the entire support of his church.

In World's Work for April, 1928, Dr. Charles Stelzle estimates that nearly 30,000,000 Protestants gave \$614,400,000 for all purposes of church work in 1927. The exact amount per capita was \$21.38; of this total, \$16.61 was for congregational expenses, \$3.84 for missions and benevolences and 93c for missellaneous purposes.

What Does It Open For?

Figures compiled by the United Stewardship Council and quoted recently in the Literary Digest give to the Disciples of Christ a membership of 1,538,692 for 1927. This membership gave for all purposes the sum of \$22,046,263.83, or \$14.32 per capita.

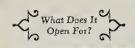
"Ask all the questions that come to the mind: What percentage of Americans are church members? Do church people spend their full share for luxuries? Who gets the greater part of the income of America, those inside or outside of the church? Study all these questions carefully and you will finally be left with the conviction that there is a shameful discrepancy between the offering which the average church member makes to



his luxuries and that which he makes to his church." (Dealing Squarely with God, R. S. Cushman.)

It is reasonable to suppose that the church members of our country earn more than the average income—\$792.00; that they possess a large share of the comforts and luxuries purchased by the nation, that they are the owners of automobiles and that they are comfortably situated and financially able to participate in the pleasures of life after the necessities have been taken care of.

But to be fair, let us take the average income as representing the income of each church member. Get your pencil and paper; multiply \$792.00 (the annual per capita income) by the total membership of your church. De-



duct from that sum the entire giving of your church for the past year—and look at the figures of the remainder with the conviction in your heart that some one (and how many of these "some ones" there are in each church!) is not putting "first things first."

Take up your pencil again and prove this statement: The Disciples of Christ earn (at least) \$792.00 a year per capita; they gave last year for all church purposes \$14.32 per capita. That is less than 4 cents a day! That is 1%% of the annual income! That is so small an amount that it is classified in tables which are used as text books in our universities as "Miscellaneous!"

When you take a dollar out of your purse, how is it spent and where does it go?

WHAT DO YOU OPEN YOUR PURSE FOR?

How America Spends Her Money!

War and Navy departments Sporting goods, toys, etc Jewelry, perfumes and cos-Theaters, movies, and simimetics

806,820,000.00

\$487,030,000.00 679,718,000.00 1,055,420,000.00 1,803,480,000.00 2,087,110,000.00 11,955,907,443.00 814.371.529.00

Soft drinks, ice cream, candy and chewing gum-Schools (public, elementary, lar amusements -----Tobacco ----

"Gifts to churches _____ secondary, and collegiate) Automobiles

2,255,251,327.00

Open For?

*These gifts are from the combined membership of 213 religious bodies in the United States, and include all church salaxies, repairs, payments on church debts, benevolences, home and foreign missions, and all items of denominational support.

[16]





CHARTER

CHARTER GRANTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, APRIL 12TH, 1852. LAWS OF 1862, CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESPYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PASSED APRIL 12TH, 1862, CHAPTER 187.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact

SECTION 1.—Walter Lowrie, Gardiner Spring, William W. Fhillips, George Potts, William Bannard, John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, Robert Carter, John C. Lowrie, citizens of the State of New York, and such others as they may associate with themselves are hereby constituted a body corporate and polling the control of the

SECTION 2.—The said corporation shall possess the general powers, rights and privi-leges, and he subject to liabilities and provisions contained in the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same is applicable, and also subject to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty.

SECTION 3 .- This Act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 326.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAFTER ONE MUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," AND TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF TRUSTEES.

BECAME A LAW APRIL 19TH, 1894, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR; PASSED,

THREE-PIPTHS BRING PARSENT.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section three of chapter one hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is hereby amended to read as follows:

to read as follows:

Section 2.—"The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the

"said Board of Soreign Missions of the Freshyterian Church in the United States of

"America challe be vested in twenty-one Trustees, who shall be appointed from time to

"time by the General Assembly of the Preshyterian Church in the United States of

"America for such terms as the Assembly may determine. But the number of such

"Trustees may be increased or decreased at any time by the said General Assembly, and

"trustees may be increased for decreased at any time by the said General Assembly, and

"trustees may be increased for decreased at any time by the said General Assembly, and

"trustees may be increased for decreased at any time by the said General Assembly, and

"the the members of the additional Trustees shall be appointed by such General Assembly, Not (see that

"deven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing officers,

"making by-laws, or for holding any special meeting; but for all other purposes, and at

"stated meetings, five shall be a quorum."

Section 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUMPRED AND SIXTY-TWO ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER THREE MUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND MINETY-FOUR.

BECAME A LAW MARCH 15TH, 1900, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR; PASSED,

A MAJORITY BEING PRESENT.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section three of chapter one hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Beard of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," as amended by chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, is further amended so as to read as follows:

is further amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2—"The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the "said Buard of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America shall are vested in twenty-one Trustees, who shall be appointed from time to "time by the Ceneral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of "America for such terms as the Assembly may determine. But the number of such "Irustees may be increased or decreased at any time by the said General Assembly, and in case of an increase, the additional to the said Seneral Assembly, and in case of an increase, the additional to the said Seneral Assembly, and the case of the said continue to hold office "that the members of the Board as at present constituted shall continue to hold office "until their successors have been appointed by the General Assembly. Not less than "eleven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing officers, making by-laws, or for holding any special meeting; but for all other purposes, and at "estate meetings, five shall be a quorum. All the business of the said corporation shall assembly as the said corporation shall be in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and of the United States of America.

Szerion J. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Norz.—The limit fixed by the Board's original Charter as to the amount of property which the Board may take or hold and the income to be derived therefrom was increased under a law passed June 30, 1911, amending the general corporation law in relation to the amount of property non-stock corporations may take or hold, the new law being as

follows:
"If any general or special law heretofore passed, or any certificate of incorporation, "skall limit the amount of property a corporation other than a stock corporation may take and hold property of the value of ten million dollars or less, or the yestly income derived from which shall be one million dollars or less, not withstanding any such limitations. In computing the value of such property, no increase "in value arising otherwise than from improvements made thereon shall be taken into "account."

Secondary was further amended in Chapter 208 of the general corporation law passed April 9, 1923, by which amendment "such corporation may take and hold property of the value of twenty million dollars or less, or the yearly income derived from which shall be two million dollars or less, notwithstanding such limitations."

BEQUESTS

The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is: The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give, devise and bequeath unto "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." incorporated April 12, 1862, by Act of
the Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of.

Dollars, to be expended for the appropriate objects of said corporation.

FORM OF DEVISE

I give and devise unto "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church
in the United States of America," incorporated April 12, 1862, by Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, all that certain (here insert description if convenient)
with the appurtenances in fee simple, for the use, benefit and behoof of said society

RESIDUARY CLAUSE All the rest, residue and remainded to the residue and personal estate, I devise and bequesth unto "The Beard of Personal Missions of the Prophyricon Church in the United States of America," incorporated April 12, 1862, by Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

THE BOARD has closed the fiscal year 1932-33 with a deficit of \$347,670.73. The receipts from living donors for the work of the Board have fallen off \$811,000 as compared with a year ago, and were it not for very large savings effected and for certain actions of the Board, the deficit would have been very materially larger. The Board has made available for the budget of the year everything that could wisely be so applied, moneys that in ordinary years it would have funded or used for new work. It has funded only such sums as it was under obligation to fund by the terms of the gift.

Everything has been turned to the one purpose of meeting the obligations of the original appropriations of the year, such as the \$115,000 from a very exceptional annuity gift, and the \$40,000 back interest upon a Board loan to the Shanghai Press, paid this year from

the sale of the Press property.

The following table shows the extent and seriousness of the falling off in the contributions of living donors these past five years:

Condensed Analysis of Receipts

Fiscal Year Ending		Women's and Y. P. Organi- zations		aneous	Total Living Donors
March 31, 1929	2,088,777 41 1,910,666 95	1,322,956 00 1,306,796 97 1,215,221 14	164,714 31	356,470 32 241,075 74 229,451 71	\$4,149,188 03 3,922,460 62 3,623,253 97 3,249,541 09 2,438,219 76

In 1920-80 the decrease from the preceding year was \$192,500 or 55 %, In 1930-31 the decrease from the preceding year was \$270,000 or 74 %, In 1933-32 the decrease from the preceding year was \$371,000 or 10 %, In 1932-33 the decrease from the preceding year was \$371,000 or 25 %. The decrease for fit four years has been \$1,650,000 or 40%.

It has not been a year of any lessened interest upon the part of the Church in its foreign missionary work. Missionaries and Secretaries have found a true welcome and a prayerful interest everywhere. The cause of the deficit is well expressed in a note lately received from a giver known to us for years as one whose heart is in the work and who gives to it without solicitation, constantly and generously:

"About this time I have been so happy to send a check for Foreign Missions. This year the privilege is denied. I am praying with a hot heart' for the needs of the Board, its workers here and abroad, and continued blessings in the work."

Yes, the Church has been loyal and responsive. The regular supporters of foreign missionary work simply have not had the money with which to maintain the work on the usual basis.

What of this deficit? It is not of unprecedented amount. Twice during the writer's connection with the Board larger deficits have been incurred; \$529,399 in 1919 and \$530,899 in 1923; but the conditions were such in those years that it was possible to make the deficit a first charge upon the new year's budget, to lay the matter before the Church and secure the following year an increase in gifts in the one case of \$900,000 and in the other \$600,000, and clear the deficits off. For the first time the officers of the Board have been obliged to ask the Board for authority to carry forward a deficit and not provide for it in the coming year's budget. Without its inclusion, if expenditures are to be brought within probable income, a reduction in expenditures of over \$600,000 must be made. Not within the knowledge of anyone living has there been such a grievous task laid upon the Board. We must realize also that it will be no light load to carry a deficit of onethird of a million dollars. Banks are very critical these days of borrowings of \$400,000 such as the Board has carried these past eight months and now will have to carry through the entire year ahead. It is true that the Church has supported and the Board has conducted the work through three of the four years of depression without deficits, but there has been a continuous deflation through these years, and there are now debts to be paid and positions to be re-established before people will feel themselves in a position to give freely again.

The following table gives comparative receipts for both the regular and special work:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS APPLICABLE TO THE BOARD'S REGULAR BUDGET FROM APRIL 1, 1932 TO MARCH 31, 1933 (12 MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR)

	Churches	Sabbath Schools	Individuals	Women's and Y. P. Organi- zations	Total
1933 1932,	\$1,177,319 72 1,584,739 42		\$105,604 39 170,415 32	\$955,019 65 1,165,931 20	\$2,311,251 28 3,004,805 30
Increase Decrease	\$407,419 70	\$10,411 86	\$64,810 93	\$210,911 55	\$893,554 04

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL GIFTS COVERED BY SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1932 TO MARCH 31, 1933 (12 MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR)

1933 1932			\$37,277 34 59,036 39		
Increase	\$50,155 11	\$37,883 41	\$21,759 05	\$7,969 72	\$117,767 29

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR THE REGULAR BUDGET AND SPECIAL APPRO-PRIATIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1932 TO MARCH 31, 1933 (12 MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR)

1933 1932		\$96,587 43 144,882 70	\$142,881 73 229,451 71	\$996,339 87 1,215,221 14	
Increase Decrease	\$457,574 81	\$48,295 27	\$86,569 98	\$218,881 27	\$811,321 33

Legacies

The bequests of the year have amounted in all to \$244,605. These are shown individually in Schedules 15 and 15A. It was planned, as an emergency measure, to apply to the regular budget again this year all the legacies not restricted by donors to permanent funds, but unfortunately we have received only the \$125,000 regularly applied to the current budget and \$8,008 of the \$25,000 set aside yearly for the Depreciation account of the Presbyterian Building. Last year the excess above \$125,000 was \$126,883. The reason for this greatly reduced amount, the smallest in 10 years, has been the fact that it has been impossible for executors of estates to liquidate and close them. Real estate in many cases could not be sold at any price, and in other cases, if the stocks and bonds had been sold at prevailing market prices, only a fraction of the specific bequests could have been paid and the residuary legatees would have received nothing. The only thing that the Board could do was to cooperate with the Executors in deferring settlement in the hopes of better prices later, or in taking the Board's share in kind; i. e., in securities or real estate which unfortunately the Board could not turn into cash any better than the Executor. And there is one very serious aspect of this matter. Trust Officers who have little or no interest in charitable bequests will be inclined to advise their clients to modify their Wills and eliminate charitable bequests until such time as recovery in prices gives assurance that the original amount planned as a provision for the family is secure. It is to be hoped that wise advisors will point out that until prices recover a smaller dollar provision may have equal buying power, and that an equitable way to heirs and to charities is to draw the Wills so that distribution is made upon a fractional or percentage basis so that all beneficiaries will enjoy proportionately. whether the estate proves to be more or less than it was estimated when the Will was drawn.

The Board has suffered a reduced percentage income from its that the properties of the properties themselves did not yield sufficient income. But these guarantees are now suspended.

The largest item of loss is in the discontinuance of dividends upon the Great Northern stocks received in the J. S. Kennedy estate and the additional blocks of stock likely to be received shortly in the distribution of Mrs. Kennedy's estate. The average income earned upon investments has been 4.58% as compared with 4.88% a year ago.

Administration and Promotion

As a result of salary reductions and a determined effort to reduce administrative expenses, the year's total is \$35,000, less than a year ago. Unfortunately this is not shown in the percentages in tables 3 and 3A, which are larger than a year ago because the basis of overhead is the very greatly reduced total receipts of the year.

Funds of the Board

To the Funds of the Board there have been added this year the \$49,048 that have come to the Board by bequest, and the interest that accrues to three Funds, a total of \$93,662.

Annuities

By this pian gifts are accepted by the Board on which interest is paid to the donor as long as he or she may live at 4½% to 9%, according to the age of the donor at the time the gift is made. Upon death, the principal of the gift is released to the support of the regular work of the Board unless by special arrangement the gift is to be used for a specific part of the work. During the year the Board has received cash gifts on the annuity plan amounting to \$47,020. The total amount of annuites outstanding at the end of the year is \$1,805,829.

We would like to call special attention to the Schedules that follow this written Report. They are full of exact and interesting information that will answer many questions.

The Audit

The accounts of the Board for the year have been audited by Messrs. Patterson, Teele and Dennis of New York, and a copy of their certificate follows.

Respectfully submitted,
Russell Carter, Treasurer
Helen Kittredge, Associate Treasurer

PATTERSON, TEELE AND DENNIS

Accountants and Auditors
120 Broadway, New York, May 1, 1933.

Mr. Alfred E. Marling, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

SIR:-

We have audited the accounts of the General Treasurer of the Board in New York for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

We have verified all cash and securities of the Board as shown by the books March 31, 1933, either by actual examination, or by evidence of deposit, except cash at district offices amounting to \$5,500.00, which has not been counted. The securities of the Board are shown at book values, which are in most cases original values placed upon the books at acquisition by purchase or gift.

Mission balances at March 31, 1933, as included in the Balance Sheet herewith, are subject to adjustment when the final reports of the year are received from the Mission Treasurers. We do not audit the Mission Treasurers' accounts or their reports to the General Treasurer.

Subject to the foregoing, we believe that the Balance Sheet published herewith presents correctly the financial position of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Patterson, Teele and Dennis,
Accountants and Auditors

SCHEDULE

BALANCE

MARCH

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in Banks and on Hand	\$608,666 17 31,140 33	
Total Current Assets		\$639,806 50

ADVANCES AND UNADJUSTED BALANCES

Advances to Missionaries for Traveling Expenses	\$ 8,902	33
Missionaries' Home Allowances, Travel, etc.		
(Unadjusted Balances)	1,607	02
Advances to Sundry Institutions	149.077	
Advances to Sundry Institutions	145,077	00
Advances for Taxes, Legal Expenses, etc., in		
Unsettled Estates (Bequests not yet realized)	. 21,122	75
Inventory of Leaflets, Books, Maps, etc	19,544	82
	2,600	
Unexpired Insurance		
Suspense	65,754	30

Total Advances and Unadjusted Balances \$268,608 46

INVESTED ASSETS

Investment Securities, at Book Value\$1 Securities and Real Estate, in Suspense until converted into cash (per contra) Permanent Real Estate Investments: Presbyterian Building (halfinterest)\$895,018 98 No. 5 West 20th Street Property (half interest)	07
Total Invested Assets	

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

No. 1

SHEET

31st, 1933

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Outstanding Certificates of Credit 12 Bank Loans Due to Individuals and Organizations 25 Non-Budget Funds (held temporarily) 39 Interest-bearing English held for Institutions 2	,161 60 ,197 01 ,000 00 ,744 16 ,799 10 ,630 75 ,363 00	
Total Current Liabilities		\$514,895 62
Mission Balances (credit balances \$150,397.70 less de ances \$94,554.48 subject to adjustment)		55,843 22 536,107 19
RESERVES AND DEFERRED IT	EMS	
Receipts Reserved	4,434 74 0,324 50 3,372 42	
Total Reserve and Deferred Items		\$28,131 65
ENDOWMENT FUNDS, ETC		
Unrestricted Endowment Funds\$2,604,135 43 Restricted Endowment Funds6,541,002 64 Special Invested Funds1,790,320 38 Funds subject to Annuity Agree-	¥1,287 93	
Receipts of Properties and Securities in Suspense		
Funds invested in Permanent Real Estate:	18,537 07	
Interest-bearing Gifts (annuity provision)	41,203 79	9
Reserve for Depreciation, Presbyterian Building 2	39,118 6	9
Total Endowment Funds, etc		
		\$15,175,125 17

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

SCHEDULE 2

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND FUNDINGS

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

_					=
	RECEIPTS	For Regular	For Special Appropriations	Total	
Ch	BIPTS FROM DONATION!	\$1,177,319 72	\$25,091,01	\$1 202 410	73 43
W	bbath Schools omen's and Young People's Organizations iividuals	955,019 65 105,604 39	23,279 93 41,329 22 37,277 34	95,587 996,339 142,881	87 73
	Total Receipts from living sources	\$2,311,251 26	\$128,968 50	\$2,438,319	76
	gacies-Not restricted by Donors to Permanent	Funds		133,008	11
Uz Ad	OR INCOME: expended Income of Funds brought forward from justment of previous year's Income of Funds come from Uprestricted Endowment Funds—net come from Special Invested Funds, less payments then come from Restricted Funds, less payments then		15,740 91 711 73 102,496 25 62,623 80		
	Budget purposes		238,726 52		
Le	ss: Unexpended Income of Funds carried forward	to 1933-34	420,289 21 -3,363 00		
Tr	ansfer from Evangelistic Expansion Fund cres	ted by Board	416,936 21		
	1928-29		25,000 00		
Le	ss: Income added to Principal of Restricted En-		441,936 21		
	dowment and Special Funds. Income transferred to and included under Re- ceipts from Donations.	48,109 50			
	ceipts from Donations	14,602 66	62,712 16	379,224	05
Inc	ome from Securities in Suspense, less payments ome from Funds subject to Annuity Agreements Funds released during the year available for Cur	3:		6,727	78
	net		234,252 67		
	ments		104,951 28		
Less	Interest paid to Annuitants		339,203 95 122,900 68		~
Inc	ome from Presbyterian Building and 5 West 20t erest from Loans to Institutions, Bank Balances	h Street—net.		216,393 23,849 7,493	87 25
7	Cotal Receipts available for 1932-33 Expenditure	s and Funding		3,204,026	09
	is: Unrestricted Legacies funded by the Board:	Building	8,008 11		
An	neral Income funded by the Board: Added to Reserve for Depreciation, Presbyterian auity Funds released, funded by Board: Annuity Stabilization Fund.	Building	7,356 55		
7	Annuity Stabilization Fund		50,000 00	65,364	66
	Net Receipts available for 1932-33 Expenditur	pq			_
	EXPENDITUR			-,,	
Budg	et appropriated as of April 1, 1932 for 1932-33 as: Cancellations and reductions during the year et.	\$3,800,394 82 443,496 62			
	opriations New Property & Special Purposes fro		3,356,898 20		
COD	te. Opriations New Property & Special Purposes from		14,651 23 126,968 50		
Les	a: Adjustments of previous years—net		3,498,517 93 75,199 76		
	Total Expenditures			3,423,318	17
£	icit for the year—After transferring \$25,000 unding, and funding \$50,000.00 of released	annuities		284,656	
	icit, April 1, 1932			63,013	_
Dei	Solt, March 31, 1933			347,670	73
	400				

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

SCHEDULE 2A

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND FUNDINGS

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

RECEIPTS		
RECEIPTS FROM LIVING SOURCES: Churches. Subath Schools. Women's and Young People's Organizations. Individuals.	995,339 87 142,881 73	
Total Receipts from Living Sources		\$2,438,219 76
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER THAN LIVING SOURCES: Legacles—Not restricted by Donors to Permanent Funds Income from Permanent Funds Annutics Released—Not restricted by Donors to Permanent Lincome from Presbyterian Building and 6 West 20th Street, Net. Income from Bank Balances. Transfer from unrestricted legacies funded by Board 1928-29	216,303 27 23,049 87 7,493 25	
Total Receipts from Other than Living Sources		765,806 33
***************************************		\$3,204,026 09
Less: Unrestricted Legacies and Gifts Set Aside to Permanent Action.		65,55× 66
Receipts Available for Work-After Deductions		.\$3,138,661 43
EXPENDITURES		
Service and Field Activities. \$2,983,267 1 Loss: Adjustments of Previous Years—Net. 75,199 7 Promotion. Administration. General.	- \$2,908,067 3 208,629 1 176,465 4	9 8
Total Expenditures for Work		. \$3,423,318 17
Total Expenditures of Working Street Excess Expenditures over Receipts. Deficit, April 1, 1932.		. \$284.656 74
Deficit March 31, 1933		

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 3

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS, NEW YORK OFFICE

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

HOME BASE DEPARTMENT:			
Rent of Offices	\$ 9,510 00		
New York Headquarters Salaries of Executive Secretaries\$11,700 00 Expenses	00.170.10		
Specific Work. Young People. Publicity, Leafiets, Visualisation Burcau, etc Library. Visc-President's Office. Annuity Department. District Offices	28,176 19 16,827 71 13,036 27 38,986 75 3,234 39 378 26 9,777 14		
Salaries of Executive Secretaries \$27,570 C0 Expenses 22,767 88 Rent 5,820 47	56,158 35		
CANDIDATE DEPARTMENT:		\$176,085 06	
CANDIDATE DEPARTMENT: Salaries of Executive Secretaries Clerical Salaries Travel. Rent.	7,680 00 4,703 20 318 84 1,200 00		
Office Supplies, Equipment, Telephone, Rent, Postage, Pension Service.		13,902 04 12,188 71 6,453 38	0000 000
Per cent, of Total Receipts of (\$3,138,661.43) 6.6	347		\$208,629
DMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS:			
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries of Executive Officers. Clerical Salaries Travel to Foreiga Field. Travel. Rent.	\$37,438 13 23,132 70 1,020 29 1,057 82 5,268 00		
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:		67,916 94	
Salary of Executive Officer. Clerical Salaries Expenses Rent.	5,400 00 3,706 65 525 52 924 00		
TREASURY DEPARTMENT:		10,556 17	
Salaries of Executive Officers. Clerical Salaries. Bank Charges, Audit of Accounts, Surety Bonds,	14,400 00 50,803 16		
etc	5,470 40 6,666 00		
Office Supplies, Equipment, Telephone, Rent, Postag	e. Printing.	77,339 56	
Travel of Board Members, etc. Pension Service.		16,806 62 3,845 19	*170.105
Per cent. of Total Receipts of (\$3,138,661,43) 5.65	22		\$176,465
2 of bearing of a other receipts of (30,130,004,10) 5.0.			
GENERAL:		10,064 59	
		103,824 47 11,758 99 4,508 11	\$130,156

Total Disbursements New York Office, (16.416 per cent.)

SCHEDULE 3A

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS, NEW YORK OFFICE

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

Promotion:			
Salaries Officers	\$75,668 01		
Salaries-Assistants and Clerks	56,293 75		
Travel	13,381 50		
Rent of Offices	19,149 47		
Literature, Advertising and	**,******		
Lantern Slides (net)	18,206 76		
Stationery Printed Forms and	10,200 / 0		
Stationery, Printed Forms and Office Supplies	5,840 85		
Telephone, Telegraph and Postage	12,528 81		
Furniture and Fixtures, Repairs	10,000 01		
and Renewals of	1.013 39		
Other Expenses	93 27		
Pension Service	6.453 38		
Tension Service	0,433 30	\$208,629 19	
		quio0,023 17	
* Per cent of Total Receipts of (\$3,138,031	43) 6.647		
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Administration:			
Salaries Officers	\$57,238 13		
Salaries-Assistants and Clerks	81,291 89		
Travel	3,600 36		
Rent of Offices	15,477 00		
Stationery, Printed Forms and			
Office Supplies	4,495 54		
Telephone, Telegraph and Postage	4,084 41		
Furniture and Fixtures, Repairs			
and Renewals of	1,013 40		
Other Expenses	5,417 56		
Pension Service	3.846 19		
Tellolon berviet ************************************	0,0.0	\$176,465 48	
		ψ 2. 0, 100 10	
* Per cent of Total Receipts of (\$3,138,66)	(.43) 5.622		
General:			
	#10.0C1 FD		
Interest on Borrowed Funds	\$10,064 59		
Proportion of General Council's	100.002 45		
Expenses	103,824 47		
Cost of Annual Report	4,508 11		
Cooperating Agencies	11,758 99		
		- \$130,156 16	ATT 5 050 00
			\$515,250 83

^{*} Per cont of Total Receipts of (\$3,138,661.43) 4.147

Total disbursements New York Office, 16.416 per cent.

SCHEDULE 3B

SALARIES

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

Printed in accordance with instructions of the General Council

An additional cut of 10% on the figures given below has been imposed on all salaries for the year beginning April 1, 1933

	_
Secretaries	
Mr. Debest E Speed D D \$7,200 00	
Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, D.D 7,200 00	
Recording Secretary	
Rev. Courtney H. Fenn, D.D 3,800 00	
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT	
Executive Secretaries Pay George T. Scott. D.D \$6,360 00 Miss Irene Sheppard	nn
Rev. George T. Scott, D.D	00
HOME BASE DEPARTMENT	
New York Headquarters	
Executive Secretaries Department of Annuities	
Rev. William P. Schell, D.D. 6,300 00 Secretary Miss Gertrude Schuitz. 5,400 00 Rev. Ernest F. Hall, D.D. 5,400	00
Department for Specific Work Young People's Department	
Secretary Secretaries 4 500	00
Rev. George H. Trull 5,400 00 Rev. S. Frankin Mack. 2,820	
Miss Ruth Elliott 3,150 00	
Publicity Department Field Secretaries	00
Secretary Miss A. Estelle Paddock 3,150 00 Mrs. R. M. Graham, (6 Months). 1,250	00
Secretaries in the Districts	
North Central District—Chicago Southern District—St Louis	
Bast Emply W Rible 5.300 00 Rev. J. E. Detweller, D.D, 5,400	00
Mrs. Andrew Todd Taylor 3,500 00 Miss Ann T. Reid 4,500	00
·	
Pacific District—San Francisco	
Rev. Weston T. Johnson, D.D 4,950 00 Miss Marcia Kerr 2,820 00	
CANDIDATE DEPARTMENT	
Secretary Rev. L. S. B. Hadley 5,490 00	
Acting Assistant Secretary	
Mrs. C. H. Corbett 2,280 00	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	
Secretary Edward M. Dodd, D.D 5,400 00	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	
Treasurer Assistant Treasurer	
Mr. Russell Carter 5.400 00 Mr. Clarence A. Steele 4,950	00
Associate Treasurer Miss Helen Kittredge 4,650 00	
RANGE OF SALARIES OF ASSISTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS ON WEEKLY BASIS	

				Minimi	ım	IN SXED	
Aco	istants	 	 	\$33	00	\$68	
	nographers.			20	00	38	
	rks			16	00	33	00

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 4

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For the Year Ending March 31, 1933

Missions		
WEST APRICA	\$167,699 52	
CHINA: \$159,521 65		
Hairan 41,114 05		
Hunan		
Midigali		
South China		
Shantung		
Yunnan 19,641 25		
Yunnan	\$793,598 75	
	1,000 00	
CHINESE, JAPANESE AND KOREANS IN U. S	1,000 00	
GUATEMALA	38,998 18	
INDIA:		
North India \$223,371 85		
Puniab 194,509 13		
West India 118,221 86		
ty cat Intele	536,102 84	
	153,695 97	
JAPAN	265,690 66	
CHOSEN (KORÉA)		
MESOPOTAMIA	19,872 34	
	67,971 17	
MEXICO	209,562 66	
PERSIA	155 654 74	
PHILIPPINES	155,654 74	
SIAM	184,262 64	
SIAR		
SOUTH AMERICA:	48,993 55	
BrazilSouth Brazil	28,490 58	
Central Brazil		
Chile	55,494 16	
Colombia	62,616 80	
Colombia	16,449 23	
Venezuela	134,415 88	
SYRIA		
WORK IN EUROPE	9,000 00	,
** =		-
Total Expenditures for Missions	\$2 040 560 67	,
Total Expenditures for Missions	φ <i>L</i> ,,,-,,,,,,,	
Expenditures Not Distributable by Missions:		
New Missionaries Conference 6,185 56		
New Missionaries Conference 1,000 00		
Candidate Aid		
Tatameticanal Assoc Daily Vacation Bible		
Schools		
5cnools	- \$18,920 75	S
Net Cost Purchasing and Shipping Department	14,770 00	
Disbursements by New York Office (Schedule 3)	515,250 83	3
		-
	\$3 498 517 9	3
Grand Total Expenditures	ψυ, του, σχή οι	_

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 5

EXPENDITURES BY CLASSES

Class		Missionaries' Salaries, Rents	51,426,538 597,842 80,875 109,328	10 40
Net Disb	Cost	Expenditures (Schedule 4)	\$2,949,569 18,920 14,776 515,250 \$3,498,517	75 68 83

SCHEDULE 6

DUCTION	S CF RECEIPIO	
5	5	
Cachana	SIST	-
4	こうなどはいいと	
	`	ź

Total Annual Receipts & Adjustments Previous Years	8. B.171, 200 00 2, 200 00	00 012 101 00
Other Credits Except Income	8 16.286 01. 1.6.772 020 1.6.772 020 1.6.	10 11 11 11
Income	\$ 148,865 98 91,289 78 127,934 59 127,934 59 125,599 25 145,520 18 119,501 54 119,502 55 115,502 75 115,502 75 115,502 75 115,105 54 115,105 18 115,105 18	
Legacies	\$ 312,458 88 245,505 811 823,811 823,811 82 245,505 811 82 245,405 811 82 245,610 80 146,754 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	
Total Living Donors	1,684,465 67 1,096,445 94 1,886,049 07 2,040,059 19 2,040,059 19 3,311,671 29 3,311,671 29 3,714,579 94 4,777 94 8,777 9	
Miscella- neous Donations (Individuals)	\$ 286,592 90 370,592 94 370,592 94 45,592 94 450,119 28 900,681 32 900,681 32	
Sabbath	8 78.906 198 82.8164 308 82.8164 308 82.8164 308 10.183 924 110.511 94 110.511 94 110.51	-
Women's and Xoung Psople's Organizatione	\$ 589.027 12 016,326 55 07,236 21 096,126 50 097,469 40 07,469 40 07,469 40 1,339,640 13 1,332,640 13 1,332,6	200,000
Churches	\$ 739,009 40 903,008 10 915,551 78 915,551 78 915,551 78 916,551 78 916,551 78 917,551 78 917,551 78 918,552 78 918,553 88 918,553 88 918,	
Fiscal Year Ending	March 31, 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1917 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927	1955

Total for 20 yrs. [\$33,729,791 98[\$21,81,156 61]\$3,018,430 57 \$6,848,071 07 \$65,477,450 28 \$7,699,095 50[\$4,817,225 42] \$507,744 84[\$ 78,494,516 99

+This year for the first time the amount of underdenated legacies funded. The the second was increased by the amount of the rand of offices at 150 First Avenue and by interest a Trim year for the 5.55 As after of the account was been object in the next of offices at 150 First Avenue and by interest between the contractions are amount has been down in mone, a second of the first of the second of the first amount has been down in the first amount has been funded.

Less than in Schedules 2 and 2.A so as not to doplicate the amount of Aff. Markness' legacy credited to Legacies in 1928-29 but appropriated for new property in 1929-26. \$150.54, \$13.52 and the official of \$150.54 and note in the previous year so that two offerings are included in 1929-29, and note in (x) Since the year 1926 "Other Credits" which were savings from adjustments of previous years have been deducted from expenditures instead of being 1929-30.

SCHEDULE 7

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM APRIL 1, 1914 TO MARCH 31, 1933

close of four	Surplus																	\$ 1,223 92				
Balance at close Fiscal Year	Deficit	\$ 65,301 58	292,150 16	101,013 49	96,367 00	91,163 66	620,538 00	380,679 58	195,968 23	126,598 44	657,187 57	28,697 89		39,911 98			21,711 04	_		63,013 99		
Net of Amounts Specially Contributed	& Adjustment of OtherFears			36\$ 160,651 31		447 25	25 00	160,452,13	150 00	330 00	300 00	462,027 59	28,697 89	24,395 20	87,937 44		76,223 18	63,910 50	49,039 64	85,879 36	75,199 76	\$ 1,352,716 40
Surpine				830,485 368	12470	4.756 09		79,406	184,561 35	69,039 79		166,462 09	21,685				195,738 97		1,223 92			\$0
Deficit			68 \$ 226,848 58		61 111 33		529,399 34				530,889 13			85,992 62	177,587	206,880				65,566 66	284,556	
Dispurse- ments			2,398,108	2,256,334 37	2,525,369 03	2,774,765 71	3,112,834 23	3.639,370 13	4,365,884 85	4,001,682 72	4,529,002 89	4,560,939 91	4,619,915 85	4,773,951 92	4,797,281 65		§7,331,340 13			920	3,488,832 59	51 \$79,638,877 05
Total Receipts Applicable to Year's	Obligations		90	2,286,819 73	527	2,779,521 80	2,583,434 89	3.718.776 42	4.550,446 20	4,070,722 51	3,998,113 76	4,727,402 00		4,687,959 30		14,696,956 95	87,527,079 10		*4,358,053 52	*3,989,474 90	3,129,026 09	\$78,003,791 51
Other Income Net per	Schaudie 2		\$ 164,335	135,071,98	191,307	173,399	147,164	200,494		139,387 59	69,325	1109,011	240,270	315,082	265,984	358,195	453,184	487,166 23	498,301 18	443,956		\$5,324,970 26
Total Donations For Current	Year, Per Schedule 2		\$ 2,006,924 49	2,151,747 75	2,272,950 37	2.606,122 18	2,436,330 63	3.518,282 28	4,430,544 66	3,931,334 92	3,928,788 18	4,528,390 92	4,401,330 85	4,372,877 23	4,353,709 48	14,338,771 13	\$7,073,894 30	4,238,610 01	3,869,762 34	3,545,518 51	2,571,939 50	\$72,678,821 25 \$5,324,970 26 \$78,003,791
A		1913		1915	1917	1918	1918	1920	1921	1922	" 1923	1924	" 1925	1928	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	" 1933	from Year 1914
		Bal. bron	Year en		:	**	2	2	=	2	:	=		:	:	2	:	=	:	. 77	2	Total fr

+ Tals year for the first time the amount of undesignated legacies funded, \$51,424.95, has been included in the year's receipts, g This includes the exceptional bequest of Mrs. Anna M. Harkness amounting to \$2,639,285.30 which amount has been funded.

* Lees than in Schedules 2 and 2 A no as not to duplicate this amount of Mrs. Harkness legacy credited to Legacles in 1922-29 but appropriated for To prove the balance at the close of the flatal year 1933 it is necessary to add to the deficit brought forward from the year 1913 the total disbursements. Deduct from this total the total receipts plus amounts contributed for deficits. new property in 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 8

SECURITIES BELONGING TO THE BOARD

Held to Secure Restricted and Unrestricted Endowment and Other Funds

NOTE:—All securities represent purchases by the Board, except those marked as follows:

"G"	for Legacies for Gifts			
	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BO	NDS		
Par Value	Name	Rate %	Maturity	Book Value
\$10,000 00 19,100 00	U. S. A. Furst Liberty Loan Bonds	31 41	1947 1938	\$10,000 00 19,395 63
\$29,100 00	United States Government Bonds Total			\$29,395 63
	UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL BOX	NDS	=	
\$50,000 00	Buffalo, City of, State of New York Home Relief			
25,000 00	Bonds. Englewood, City of, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, School Bonds City of Los Angeles (California) Waterworks Bonds City of Tacoma, Wash., Electric Light & Power	6	1935	\$50,667 90
50,000 00	New Jersey, School Bonds	6	1972 1942	25,970 90 51,281 95
25,000 00	City of Tacoma, Wash., Electric Light & Power Bonds, Series A.	51	1937	25,937 50
25,000 90	Bonds, Series A New Rochelle, City of, County of Westchester, N. V. Real Property Ronds	51	1948	97 506 53
50,000 00 50,000 00	Y., Real Property Bonds. New York, City of, Special Corporate Stock Notes. New York, City of, Special Corporate Stock Notes.	6	1937 1936	50,000 00 50,582 50
100 00	Sacramento County and Sutter County, Cal., Rec-	U		
50,000 00	Sacramento County and Sutter County, Cal., Reclamation District No. 1000 G. B	8	1938	95 00
	Bonds	41	1964	51,729 30
\$325,100 00	United States Municipal Bonds Total			\$333,731 58
	CANADIAN BONDS			
\$10,000 00	Montreal, City of, Bonds	. 5	1956	\$9,683 00
10,000 00	Bonds Province of Ontario, Deb. Bonds		1943 1952	10,890 00 9,925 00
\$31,000 00	Canadian Bonds Total			\$30,498 00
	FOREIGN BONDS			
\$7,000 00	Belgium, Kingdom of, External Loan, 30-Yr. S. F.		****	00 10F 00
25,000 00	G. B. German Government International Loan of 1930	6	1955	\$5,125 00
5,000 00	35-Yr. Gold Bond. Norway, Kingdom of, S. F. External 20-Yr. Loan	5 j	1965	22,706 25
55,000 00	Norway, Kingdom of, 35-Yr. S. F. Ext. Loan G. B.	. 6	1943 1963	4,825 00 53,593 75
25,000 00 25,000 00	G. B. Norway, Kingdom of, 35-Vr. S. F. Ext. Loan G. B. Norway, Kingdom of, 40-Vr. S. F. Ext. Loan G. B. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Govt. of, 20-Vr. Coulpon G. B.	. 5}	1985	24,175 00
	Govt. of, 20-Vr. Coupon G. B	51	1937	26,050 00
\$142,000 00	Foreign Bonds Total			\$137,475 00
	RAILROAD BONDS			
\$20,000 00 50,000 00	Allegheny & Western Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. G. B Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Genera Mtge. 100-Yr. G. Bonds	. 4. i	1998	\$20,000 00
25,000 00	Mtge. 100-Yr. G. Bonds	4	1995	42,363 13
50,000 00	Yr. Bonds, Series B	5	1944	25,312 50
	Bonds	. 48	1934	48,156 90
50,000 00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Equip. Trust, Ser. F Bonds.	. 41	1935	47,843 15
65,000 00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pittsburgh, Lake Eric & West Virginia System, Refg. Mtge. G. B \$1,000 I	e •		
15,000 00	\$56,000 G	4	1941	63,902 50
100,000 00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Refg. & Gent. Artge Bonds, Series A	. 5	1995	15,147 50
	Bonds, Series "D"	. 5	2000	103,273 75 20,190 62
26,000 00 31,000 00 52,000 09	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds I Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds Canadian National Rys., Canadian Northern Ry	. 5	1948 1948	30,585 00
92,000 09	25-Yr. S. F. Bonds.	61	1948	52,048 00

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

	RAILROAD BONDS-Continued			
Par Value	Name	Rate %	Maturity	Book Value
\$50,000 00 55,000 00	Canadian National Ry. Co., 40-Yr. Guar. G. B Canada Southern Ry. Co., Cons. Guar. 50-Yr. G.	5	1969	\$49,912 50
75,000 00	B. Series A	5	1962	58,400 00
28,000 00		51	1959	79,385 00
	Central of Georgia Ry. Co., Refg. & Gen'l. Mtge., Series C, G. B. \$1,000 G. Central Pacific Ry. Co., 1st Refg. Mtge. Bonds.	5 4	1959 1949	25,705 00 35,525 00
50,000 00 20,000 00 40,000 00 10,000 00	Series C. G. B. Co., 1st Reig. Mtge. Bouds. Central Pacific Ry. Co., 35 Vr. G. B. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., Gen'l. Mtge. G. B Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 1st Cons. Mtge.	5 41	1960 1992	19,600 00 35,782 50
		5	1939	10,130 00
11,000 00	Bonges, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division, Mige. Bonds. Division, Mige. Bonds. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co., 1st Genl. Mige. G. B., Series B. H. Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Ry. Co., 1st Mige. Sonds. Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Ry. Co., 1st Mige. Chicago, Milwaukee & St., Paul Ry. Co., Gen'I.	4	1949	11,000 00
40,000 00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co., 1st Genl. Mige, G. B., Series B.	6	1968	42,985 00
25,000 00	Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds.	4	1953	16,875 00
25,000 00	40-Yr, G. B.	5	1948	25,075 00
11,000 00	Mtge. G. B., Series A	4	1989	10,485 00
9,000 00	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Full Reg., Gen'l Mtge. Bonds, Series C	41	1989	8,980 00
50,000 00	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 20-Yr. G. B. (Conv.), Series A. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., Gen'l Mtge.	41	1949	49,875 00
10,000 00		4	1987	10,000 00
25,000 00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., Secured G. B., Series A	41	1952	24,125 00
100,000 00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., Secured G. B., Series A. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Equip. Trust, Series P Bonds.	41	1935	95,853 68
30,000 00 50,000 00 90,000 00	Chicago Union Station Co., G. B Chicago Union Station 1st Mtge. Bonds, Series C Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., 1st Mtge. G. B.,	5 61	1944 1963	95,853 66 29,550 00 50,372 50
	Cincinnati Union Terminal Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., Series B.,	5	2020	88,845 00
40,000 00	Series B Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 1st Coll. Trust Mtge. Reg. G. B. (St. Louis		1000	21 550 00
39,000 00	Cleveland Union Terminal Co., 1st Mtge, S. F.	4	1990	31,550 00 39,709 58
10,000 00	Bonds, Series A	51	1972 1973	9,325 00
25,000 00 25,000 00	B., Series B Delaware & Hudson Co., 15-Yr. G. B Erie R. R. Co., Refg. & Imp. Mtge. G. B., Series of	5 51	1937	24,887 50
		5	1967	24,312 50
20,000 00	Florida East Coast Ry. Co., 1st and Refg. Mtge. G. B., Series A.	5 6	1974	19,200 00 28,750 00
25,000 00 1,000 00	G. B., Series G. G., C. B., S. G., C. G., C. B., G. G., G. G., C. B., G. G., G. G., C. B., G. G., G.,	6	1951 1936	1,040 00
25,000 00	Great Northern Ry. Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge. Bonds,	41	1961	25,312 50
13,000 00 25,000 00	Series A Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. G. BG	5	1932 1936	8,580 00 24,312 50
75,000 00	Series A. Guayaquil & Quito Ry, Co., 1st Mtge. G. B G. Illinois Central R. R. Co., 15-Yr. Bonds. Illinois Central R. R. Co., & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co., Joint 1st Refg. Mtge.	03	1300	21,012 00
50 GO	New Orieans R. R. Co., Joint 1st Reig. Mige. Bonds, Series A. Kausas City, Leavenworth & Western Transporta- tion Co. 1st Mige. Bond. G.	5	1963	78,625 00
	tion Co., 1st Mtge. Bond	2	1953	50 00
10,000 00	tion Co., 1st Mtge. Bond	4	1934 1949	8,932 50 13,376 67
15,000 00 50,000 00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge.	51	2003	49,585 00
50,000 00	G. B., Series A Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Ry. Co., 1st	4	1938	45,118 75
25,000 00	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Ry. Co., 1st Cons., 50-Yr. Bonds. Missouri, Illinois R. R. Co., 1st Mtge., Series A	5	1959	23,500 00
50,000 00	Bonds. Missouri—Kansas, Texas R. R. Co., Prior Lien	5	1962	
5,000 00 50,000 00	Missouri—Kansas, Texas R. R. Co., Prior Lien Mtge. Gold Bonds, Series A. Missouri-Pacific R. R. Co., Equip. Tr. G. Note. Missouri-Pacific R. R. Co., 1st and Ref. Mtge. Gold Bonds, Series H.	8	1934	51,022 50 5,085 24
88,000 00		5 31	1980 2000	50,230 00 72,359 00
25,000 00	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co., 1st Mage. G. B. Series B	5	1954	24,093 75

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

	RAILROAD BONDS-Continued			
Par Value	Name	Rate %	Maturity	Book Value
\$100,000 00	New York Central R. R. Refg. & Imp. Mtge. Bonds,	5	2013	\$104,460 00
100,000 00	Series C. New York Central R. R. Co., Ref. Imp. Mtge.			
25,000 00	New York Central R. R. Co., Ret. Imp. Mrge. Bonds, Series A	41	2013	98,593 75
25,000 00	G. B., Series A N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., Refg. Mtge.	51	1974	26,812 50
38,000 00	G. B., Series A. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., Refg. Mtge. G. B., Series C. N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co., Refg. Mtge. G. B.	41	1978	23,031 25
	G. B	4	1992 1938	30,755 00 28,687 50
30,000 00 60,000 00	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Prior Lien & Land Grant G. B	4	1997	58,511 25
29,400 00	Northern Pacific Rv. Co., Refg. and Imc. Mtge.	6	2047	30,116 62
50,000 00	Bonds, Series B. Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., Guar. Stamped Cons. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds.	5	1948	49,000 00
100,000 00	Pennsylvania Company 35-Yr. Secured G. B. Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co.,	41	1963	99,000 00
	Cons. Mitge, Bonds	4 5	1939 1964	9,300 00 34,475 00
35,000 00 20,000 00	Pennsylvania A. R. Co., 184 N. Sec. Or., 1st Gen'l Mige., Sreies B. Bonds. Rio Grande Western Ry. Co., 1st Mige. G. B G Southern Pacific Co., 40-Yr. G. B. Southern Ry. Co. Development & Gen'l Mige.	5	1982	19,800 00
20,000 00	Rio Grande Western Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., .G	4	1939 1969	20,000 00 47,100 00
20,000 00 50,000 00 12,000 00	Southern Ry. Co. Development & Gen'l Mtge. Bonds, Series A	4	1956	12,000 00
15,000 00	Southern Ry. Co., Development & Gen'l Mtge.		1956	14,313 75
20,000 00 50,000 00	Bonds, Series A St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds C/D Chase National Bank of the City of New York	81	1947	12,125 00
50,000 00	for St. Louis-San Francisco Rv. Co., Cons. Mtge.,		4.000	15.075.00
10,000 00	G. B., Series A St. Paul City Ry. Co., Cable Const. Cons. Mtge.	44	1978	45,675 00
20,000 00			1937 1935	10,300 83 19,260 60
20,000 00	St. Paul Ry. Co. Equip. Trust Gold Cert., Series A. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, 1st Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bond of 1894.	5	1944	19,700 00
30,000 00	Toyas Pacific, Missouri Pacific Terminal R. R. Of		1964	30,000 00
12,000 00	New Orleans, 1st Mtge. G. B., Series A Texas & Pacific Railway Co., 1st Mtge. G. Coupon Bonds. \$2,000 L			
15 000 00	\$10,000 G	- 5	2000 1957	12,179 44 12,975 00
15,000 00 75,000 00	Toledo Terminal R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds Union Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Lien & Refg. Mtge Bonds	4	2008	64,812 50
25,000 00	Union Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Lien & Refg. Mtge		2008	24,875 00
25,000 00	Bonds. Western Maryland R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 50-Yr. G.		1952	21,643 75
5,000 00	Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry. Co., Gen'	4	1943	5,000 00
50,000 00	Mtge. Bonds. Western Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., Series A	5 4	1946 2361	
50,000 00 6,000 00 30,000 00	Mrge. Honds. Mrge. Honds. Mrge. G. B., Series A West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mrge. Bonds Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st Cons. Mrge. Bonds	4	1949	5,895 00 21,900 00
\$3,089,450 00	Railroad Bonds Total			\$2,968,822 19
	PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS			
\$20,000 00	Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co., Collat. Trusi Bonds	. 5	1946	\$16,525 00
70,000 00	Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co., 20-Yr. S. F. G	54	1943	70,182 50
25,000 00	Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co., 35-Yr. S. F. G.	5	1980	23,750 00
50,000 00	Deb. Bonds. Appalachian Electric Power Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge	. 5	1956	49,122 50
50,000 00	G. B. Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation 1st Mtge		1958	48,500 00
2,000 00	G. B. Binghamton, N. Y., Gas Works Gen'l Mtge		1954	1,500 00
5,000 00	Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., Gen'l Mitge. G. E		1949	5,000 00
50,000 00	Series A	5	1949	52,250 00
10,000 00	Ronds		1939	9,400 00
50,000 00	Carolina Power & Light Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge. G Bonds.	. 5	1956	50,075 00

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS-Continued Book Rate Maturity Par Value Name \$2,700 00 C|D First Trust & Savings Bank for Chicago City Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. G. B. 17,000 00 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st Mtge. \$2,700 00 5 1927 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Gen'l. Mtge., G. B., Serles A.. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., 25-Yr. G. Deb. 1939 16,883 35 33,000 00 1954 33,041 25 5 50,000 00 Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., 25-27. G. Deb. Somds. Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., Ser. G. Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., Series A. Community Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge., Coll. 30-Vr. G. B. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., 20-Vr. G. Deb. 50,187 50 11,467 50 1952 1962 58 11,000 00 50,000 00 1953 47,771 25 25,000 00 1957 23,883 25 25,000 00 25,412 50 1945 51 Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., 20-Yr. G. Deb. 53,000 00 53.672 50 Bonds. Bonds. Denver Gas & Electric Light Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge. S. F. G. B. Detroit Edison Co., Gen'l & Refg. Mtge. Bonds, 44 20,000 00 1951 19,506 25 68,000 00 Detroit Edison Co., cen'i & Reig. Mtge. Bonos, Series A., belon Co., Gen'i & Reig. Mtge. Gold Detroit, Jackson & Chicago Ry. Co., Cons. Mtge. 30-Yr. G. B. Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. S. F. G. B. Series A. Sand 1949 66,925 00 75.000 00 41 1961 75,000 00 4.000 00 2,980 00 E 1027 50.000 00 51,678 75 a 1966 25,000 00 24,800 00 19,000 00 9,230 00 49,381 25 Edison Electric III - Co. G. B. Florida Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge. G. B. Gatineau Power Co., 1st Mtge. G. B. Georgia Power Co., 1st & Reig. Mtge. G. B. Gulf States Utilities Co., 1st Mtge. Reig. G. B., 1939 1954 1956 20,000 00 10,000 00 50,000 00 1,000 00 1987 Galf States Utilities Co., 1st Mtge. Refg. G. B., Series A. Home Tel. & Tel. Co., of Spokane, Wash., 1st Mtge. S. F. 9.0-Yr. C. B. Hydraulic Power Co., of Niagara Falis Ref. & Imp. Mtge. Bonds Fower & Light Corporation 1st & Refs. Illinois Power & Light Corporation 1st & Refs. Illinois Power Company 1st Mtge. G. B. La Clede Gas Light Co. of Mo., 1st Mtge. Coll. & Refg. G. B., Series C. Louisville Gas & Electric Co., 1st Refg. Mtge. 30-Yr G. B., Series G. C., 20-Yr. S. F. C. B. Mtge. G. B., Series B. Mtge. G. B., Series B. Montana Power Co., 1st Refg. Mtge. S. F, G. B. Series A. ħ 1956 935 00 100 00 88 00 5 1930 50,000 00 49,505 00 1951 50,000 00 48,906 25 19,675 00 5 1956 1957 20,000 00 50,387 50 5} 1953 25,000 00 25,425 00 50,548 25 1952 1946 50,000 00 1951 98.234 00 50,000 00 Montana Power Co., 1st & Reig. Mige. S. F. G. H. Newada California Electric Corporation 1st Trust Mitge. G. B. New York Edison Co., First Lien & Reig. Mige. G. B., Series C. N. Y. Power & Light Corporation 1st Mitge. G.B. N. Y. Edisons Gas Co., 1st & Gen'l Mige. Bonds G N. Y. Telephone Co., 1st & Gen'l Mige. Bonds, Niggara Fails Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mige. Bonds, Niggara Fails Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mige. Bonds, 1943 46,418 75 5 75,000 00 71,625 00 1958 5 50.000 00 48,375 00 23,531 25 5,000 00 19,583 75 5 1951 25,000 00 5,000 00 25,000 00 50,000 00 43 1934 1939 43 Niagara Falls Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mtge. Bonds, Series A. A. Chann's Contain Power Co., 1st Mtge. Niasara, Lockport & Chann's Power Co., 1st Mtge. North American Edison Co., Deb. Bonds, Series B. North American Edison Co., Deb. Bonds, Series B. Norther Martin Power Co., Flirst & Refg. Mtge. 25-94. G. B., Series A. O., Flirst & Refg. Mtge. 25-94. G. B., Series A. O., Refg. Mtge. G. B., Oklaborn S. Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. G. B., Oklaborn S. Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds. Oslo Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds. Oslo Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Mtge. G. B., Series G. A. & Tel. Co., Refg. Mtge., 30-94. G. B., Series A. & Tel. Co., Refg. Mtge., 30-94. G. B., Series A. & Tel. Co., Refg. Mtge., 30-94. G. B., Series A. & Tel. Co., Refg. Mtge., 30-94. G. B., Series A. & Tel. Co., Refg. Mtge., 30-94. G. B., Series A. 52.187 50 6 1950 10,000 00 1955 1963 1969 9,850 00 25,531 25 19,100 00 51 5 25,000 00 20,000 00 25,000 00 23,685 00 48,812 50 57,912 50 23,331 25 1941 1961 1950 50,000 00 61,000 00 25,000 00 15,000 00 44 1963 14,700 00 51 1952 5,000 00 4,720 00 78,942 50 Series A... Series A... Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 1st Mtge, G. B. Pennsylvania Light & Coke Co., 1st & Refg, Mtge, G. B., Ser, C. Pecoles Gas, Light & Coke Co., of Chicago, Refg. Mtge, G. B. 1952 1981 82,000 00 41 6 1957 19,400 00 50.000 00 1947 48,900 00 K

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS—Continued								
Far Value		Name	Rate %	Maturity	Book Value			
\$29,000 00	Public Ref	Service Co., of Northern Illinois, 1st Lien & g. Mtge. G. B., Series F ster Gas & Electric Corp., Gen'i Mtge., 25-Vr.	41	1981	\$28,275 00			
50,000 00			5 1 5	1948 1951	9,550 00 48,940 00			
20,000 00	South	orn California Edison Co., Refg. Mtge., C. B. ern California Tel. Co., 1st & Refg. Mtge. S. 30-Yr. G. B. western Bell Telephone Co., 1st & Refg.	5	1947	18,700 00			
12,000 00 25,000 0	Mtg Third	western Ben Telephone Co., 1st & Reig. ze., G. B., Series A. Avenue Ry. Co., 1st Reig, Mtge. 50-Yr. C. B. Electric Light & Power Co., Gen'l Mtge., G.	5 4	1954 1950	9,350 00 9,701 33			
25,000 0 25,000 0	В.,	Electric Light & Power Co., Gen'l Mtge., G. rn New York Water Co., 1st Mtge., 25-Yr. G.	5	1957	24,312 50			
100,000 0	B.,	Series A Union Telegraph Co., 30-Yr. G. B	5½ 5	1950 1980	24,125 00 100,500 00			
2,215,800 0	•	Public Utility Bonds Total			2,170,149 43			
	=	INDUSTRIAL BONDS		=				
\$30,000 0	Armo	ur & Co., of Delaware, 1st Mtge., 20-Yr. Guar		1943	\$28,387 50			
35,000 0	CID	f Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. for Consolida-	5 <u>1</u> 5	1950	30,187 50			
50,000 0	ငြင့်ပြာ င	Bank of New York Trust Co. for International						
50,000 0 50,000 0) Kopp Natio	Co., of Denware, is Rufes, 20-Yr. Gur of General Trust Co., of N. V. for Consolida- cal Co., lat & Refr., 40-Yr. S. F. Bonds, cal Co., lat & Refr., 40-Yr. S. F. Bonds, cank of New York Trust Co. for International tich Corp., 20-Yr. S. F. G. Deb. Bonds, ere Gas & Coke Co., 20-Yr. S. F. Deb. G. B., nat Dairy Products Corp. G. Deb., Bonds. plakeries Corporation 20-Yr. S. F. G. Deb.	5 5 51	1947 1947 1948	47,100 00 49,875 00 51,123 75			
207,000 0	Bor Stand	y Bakeries Corporation 20-Yr. S. F. G. Deb. ds. lard Oil Co., of N. J., 20-Yr. G. Deb. B I. lard Oil Co. of New York, 25-Yr. Deb. Bonds. ern Electric Co., Inc., 20-Yr. G. Deb. Bonds. gstown Sheet & Tube Co., 1st Mtgc. S. F. G.	5 5 4	1948 1946 1951	47,750 00 211,050 00 45,375 00 79,250 00			
207,000 0 50,000 0 80,000 0 100,000 0	0 West	gstown Sheet & Tube Co., 1st Mtgc. S. F. G	5	1944				
		Octios M		1978	100,988 88			
\$702,000 0	= 1	ndustrial Bonds Totai			\$691,087 64			
		REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE	BOND	S				
\$15,000 0	Mt No	vue Trust Certificates for Hotel Believue 1s gc. 6% S. F. G. B. and Believue Trust Cert . 34 for 60 shares	. 6		\$15,000 00			
500 0		Security First National Bank of Los Angele Rindge Land & Navigation Co., State of Calif ries B, 1st Mtge. S. F. G. B. ace Realty Trust 30-Yr. 1st Closed Mtge. S. F		1949	440 0			
25,000 (0 Wall	ace Realty Trust 30-Yr. 1st Closed Mtge. S. F	. 5	1952	23,750 0			
		nds			\$39,190 0			
\$40,500 (=	Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds Total						
\$6,574,950 C	υ	GRAND TOTAL BONDS			e ere,vor,oe.			
		COMMON STOCKS						
Shares V	Par alue	Name			Boo! Valu			
7 N 500 \$50	Par ,000 00 ,700 00	Carnation Co. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohlo R. R. Co. \$4 U Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. 7% Gu	nstam	G	\$218 4 42,250 0 50,164 1			
577 57 93 4	,700 00 650 00	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. 7% Gu	arante	ed Capi-				
188 4 24 2	,700 00 ,400 00	tal. Eight National Watch Co. Capital. First National Bank & Trust Co. of New J. C. Capital. No. 2. Capital.		G	6,737 0 5,117 7 10,000 0			
9	800 00	No. 2, Capital		Charter	3,805 5 1,250 0 131,589 0			
2275	500 00 50 00	No. 2, Capital. Grand Rapids R. R. Co. Great Northern Iron Ore Properties. Llinois Central Leased Line R. R. Co. 4% C Kansas City, Leavenworth & Western	Juaran	teedG	131,589 C 4,945 C			
_	No par Kennecott Copper Corp. \$5 Capital. No par Kennecott Copper Corp. \$5 Capital. No par 17,400 00 Manhattan Railway Co. Consolidated Capital. Co. 6,450 00 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 776 Guaranteed Capital. Sol. 6,000 00 New York Cartard R. R. Co. Capital. Sol. 6,000 00 Northern Facility R. Co. Capital. L. 6,000 00 Northern Facility R. Co. Capital. L. 6,000 00 Northern Facility R. Co. Capital. Co. 6,000 00 Northern Facility R. Co. Capital. Co. 6,000 00 Northern Facility R. Co. Capital. Co. Capital							
6000 60 132 14	000 000	Northern Facific Ry. Co. Capital. Northwestern Telegraph Co. 8% Guarante Pan-American Development Co. Capital. Pennroad Corporation Voting Trust Certi	ed Car	oitalG	3,545 6 675,186 6 6,656 6 2,814 6			
131 N	o par	Pennroad Corporation Voting Trust Certi- mon Stock	ficate i	or Com- 9 shs. L	1,965 (

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

		and an and an					
		COMMON STOCKS-Continued	Book				
No. Share	Par Value	Name	Value				
250	\$12,500 00	Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Capital	\$13,125 00 160,126 91 10,000 00 14,400 00 2,000 00 47,858 50				
5335 400	No par 10,000 001	Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co. Capital	10,000 00				
691		Stewart Warner Corp. CapitalG	2,000 00				
40 500	2,000 00 50,000 00 250 00	Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co. Capital G. G. A. H. Thomas Paint Co. Capital G. G. A. H. Thomas Paint Co. Paint Co	47,858 50 250 00				
50 10	250 00 1,000 00	Warsaw Improvement Company Capital	200 00				
10	1,000 00	5 shs. G	885 00				
		Common Stocks Total	\$1,285,544 31				
		SPECIAL STOCKS					
2000	\$20,000 00 50,000 00	General Electric Co. 6% Cum. Special .60 Stock Provident Loan Society of New York, Certificate of Cou-	\$22,500 00				
	50,000 00	tribution, 6%	50,000 00				
		Special Stocks Total	372,500 00				
	====						
* 000	0100 000 00	PREFERRED STOCKS	\$96,200 00				
1000	\$100,000 00 100,000 00	Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 7%	\$96,200 00 123,550 00 150,000 00				
1500 56	150,000 00 5,600 00	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Rv. Co. \$5	5,502 50				
500	No par 40,000 00	Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation \$5 1st	5,502 50 48,250 00 24,000 00				
400 85	8,500 CO	Adams Express Co. 5%. Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 7%. Allminum Co. of America, 6% Cumulative. L Atchison, Topcka & Santa Pe Ry. Co. 85. L Buffalo, Nagara & Eastern Fower Co. Poporation 55 1st. Chicago & Eastern Himois Ry. Co. Preferred Preferential Disperse of to 10%. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Cumulative 6%, Ser. A. Cluveland Electric Huminating Co. 6%.	10 522 60				
500	50,000,00	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Cumulative 5%, Ser. A	49,750 00 51,587 50 45,000 00				
500	50,000 00 50,000 00	C. Lantin Care & Electric Corneration 507 Cumulative	51,587 50 45,000 00				
500 250	50,000 00 No par	Commonwealth & Southern Power Corporation Stock, 99					
1000	No par	Series	25,575 00 99,487 50 8,774 00 63,298 88				
82	8,200 00 No par	Series. Ser	8,774 00 63,298 88				
682 4125	412,500 00	Great Northern Ry. Co. \$5.	483,403 58 47,700 00 50,550 00 49,750 00				
500 500	No par No par	Kansas City Power & Light Co., 1st Pld., Series B. St	50,550 00				
500	No par	Metropolitan Edison C.5 So Cumulative. North American Co., 6% Cumulative. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 7%. G Radio Corporation of America B** School Corporation o	49,750 00 53 175 00				
1000	No par 50,000 00 7,000 00	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 7%	53,175 00 9,438 00				
500 42		Radio Corporation of America "B" \$5	38,600 00 4,219 00 45,831 00				
458	4,200 00 45,800 00 50,000 00	Rochester Gas & Electric 6% Cumulative, Series D	45,831 00 50,387 50				
500 66	50,000 00 No par	St. Louis Public Service Co. \$7, Series A	8.400 CO				
34 100	No par 3,400 00	Notifies	8,400 C0 2,838 00 10,250 00				
100	No par	Preferred Stocks Total					
GRAND TOTAL STOCKS\$3,014,083 37							
*GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OR MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES *The guarantees on all mortgages guaranteed by New York corporations are suspended in-							
definitely by the Governor of the State of New York. Book							
NEW	YORK		Value				
	E A Buelter	Corporation-Southwest corner Longwood Avenue and	\$20,000 00				
Sal	Southern Boulev vatore Albanes	e—East side East 7th Street, 300 ft. South of Ave. N. Kings,					
5	5,500 00						
51% Alsaul Holding Co., Inc.—West side Bathgate Avenue, 150.80 ft. South of East 179th Street, Bronx, 51% Arnold Construction Corpporation—West side Mott Avenue, 100 ft. South of							
Arr 1	73,600 00 25,000 00 13,300 00 42,200 00						
Abi	25,000 00 13,300 00						
Arnold Construction Corporation—West side about Avenue, 150 kt. south of 140th Street, Brons, 54 Bidridge Street, Manhattan, 55%. Bakewell Bakery, ine—403 First Avenue, Manhattan, 54%. Bates Chevrolet Company, inc.—541 Mott Avenue, Brons, 54%. Beedor Realty Cos—N. S. Cor. Beatherhed and West Mt. Eden Ave., (Belmont St.) 100 ft. Westerland and the Street, Brons, 54%. Bermor Realty Cosponial Street, Brooklyn, 54%. Jacob Bernstein—1259 48th Street, Brooklyn, 54%. Emity Billingsky—1884 University Avenue, Bronx, 54%.							
Beedor Realty Co.—N. E. Cor. Featherbed Lane and West Mt. Eden Ave., (Belmont St.) 100 ft. Westerly from Inwood Ave., Bronx, 5½%							
Ber	45,000 00 30,360 00 9,000 00						
Emily Billingsley—1884 University Avenue, Bronx, 51%							

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OR MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES -- Continued Book

EW YORK	Value
EW YORK Jacob Bolton—147-149 Clinton Street, Manhattan, 54%, Irene C. Bornemann—1291 Third Avenue, Manhattan 54%, Irene C. Bornemann—1291 Third Avenue, Manhattan 54%, Steve Bozzonsti & ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 54%, Steve Bozzonsti & ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 54%, Steve Bozzonsti & ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 54%, Steve Bozzonsti & ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 54%, Steve Bozzonsti & Ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 54%, Frederick Bruning—164 88th Street, Brooklyn, 54%, C. & J. Holding Corporation—40 Union Square East, Manhattan, 54%, Cappel Realty Corporation—164-165 Biscekes Street, Manhattan 54%, Jehn Montageda Control of the Street, Manhattan, 54%, Jehn Montageda Control of the Street, Manhattan, 54%, Benay, N. Y. City, at 4%, B. G. Clarke, Inc.—414 West 127th Street and 419 West 128th Street, Manhattan, 54%, Language Street, M	\$35,520 00 40,000 00
Irene C. Bornemann—1291 Third Avenue, Manhattan 51%	11,000 60
Steve Bozzonetti & ano.—442 West 43rd Street, Manhattan, 51%	11,000 G0 18,000 00
Edwin F. Branning-1839 University Avenue, Bronx, 51%	25,000 00
Briarton Realty Co., Inc. 250 West 99th St., Manhattan, 51%	15,000 00
C. & I. Holding Corporation—40 Union Square East, Manhattan, 51%	18,000 00 25,000 00 28,000 00 15,000 00 57,000 00 25,500 00 96,400 00
Cappel Realty Corporation-181 Canal Street, Manhattan, 51%	25.500 00
Charl-Marie Realty Corporation—139-130 Sleecker Street, Manualtan 9476	13,000 00
City Real Estate CoCertificate in Mortgage covering premises 320-24	
B'way, N. Y. City, at 4%	1,115 40
E. G. Clarke, Inc.—113 West 127th Street and 419 West 128th Street, Manhattan, 51%. Nathan Cohn and ano.—1431 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Nathan Cohn and ano.—1431 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1161 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1159 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1150 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1153 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1151 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Colwer Realty Corporation—1151 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%. County Holding Company—726 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, 51%. County Holding Company—726 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Lawrence Davis—648 East 107th Street, Bronx, 51%. Lawrence Davis—648 East 107th Street, Bronx, 51%. Attillio De Cicco and ano.—2175-2177 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, 54%. Vincenso De Luca—145-147 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, 51%. Vincenso De Luca—145-147 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, 51%. Vincenso De Luca—145-147 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, 51%. Adolph Engel State Coulty Corporation—325 200 h Street, Elmburst, Queens, 54%. Vincenso Letter and County State County State County Street, Manhattan, 51%. Ferol Realty Corporation—Northeast corner Jackson Avenue and St. Mary's Street, Bronx, 51%.	36,500 00 7,500 00 8,500 00 8,750 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,750 00 8,500 00 15,000 00
Nathan Cohn and ano1431 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 51%	7,500 00
Colwes Realty Corporation—1161 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%	8,750 00
Column Realty Corporation—1157 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 54%	8,500 00
Colwes Realty Corporation-1155 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 51%	8,500 00
Colwes Realty Corporation—1153 Ward Avenue, Bronx, 54%	8,500 00
County Holding Company—725 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, 54%	15,000 00
Dasa Building Corporation-West side Powers Avenue, 183.55 feet South of	
St. Mary's Street, Bronx, 5%	17,000 00 25,000 00 9,100 00
Attilio De Cicco and ano.—2175-2177 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, 51%	9,100 00
Vincenzo De Luca-145-147 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, 51%	35,000 00 12,000 00
Dunn Construction Corporation - 3552 90th Street, Ediniurst, Queens, 51%.	89 100 00
102 East 15th Street Realty Corporation 320 W. 75th St., Manhattan, 51%	28,500 00 12,500 00
Adolph Engel and ano 279 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx 51%	12,500 00
Ferol Realty Corporation—Northeast corner Jackson Avenue and St. Mary's	160,050 00 14,200 00
2002 Fifth Avenue, Inc.—2002 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, 5%	14,200 00
Street, Bronx, 54%. Street, Bronx, 54%. 2002 Fifth Avenue, hanhattan, 5%. 15ikhid Reatly Company—West side of East 4th Street, 433 feet 6 in. South of Avenue O, Kings, 54%. 15rey, hind Street Reatly Company, Inc.—783 First Avenue, N. E. corner of Forty-third Street Reatly Company, Inc.—783 First Avenue, N. E. corner of	8,500 00
of Avenue O, Kings, 51%	
Forty-third Street Realty Company, Inc.—753 First Avenue, N. E. corner of 3rd Street. Manhattan, 50% Street Manhattan, 51% Street Ma	35,200 00
Anna Franko-296 West 92nd Street, Manhattan, 51%	5,000 00
Freeminstreet Company—1422 Stenning Avenue, Bronx, 376	30,000 00 21,500 00 22,000 00 26,000 00
Bertha Heinemann-1750 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, 5%	22,000 00
Jacob Holman and ano.—1442 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, 5%	25,000 00
J. D. & W. Realty Company, Inc 5 Perry Street, Manual Lablack Holding Company - 233-37 Bleecker St. and 15 Carmine Street, Man-	
Johleck Halding Company —233-37 Blecker St. and 15 Carmine Street, Manhattan, 547, Warren F. Johnston, Inc.—1220 Jerome Avenue, Brunx, 547, Warren F. Johnston, Inc.—2120 Jerome Avenue, Brunx, 547, Warren F. Johnston, Inc.—2120 Jerome Avenue, Brunx, 547, Warren Kenty Co., Inc.—160 West 103rd Street, Manhattan, 57, Kingruf Realty Co., Inc.—160 West 103rd Street, Manhattan, 57, Fannie Klein—1482 Southern Boulevard, Brunx, 57, George Knipe and others—353 West 28th Street, Manhattan, 57, Blanche S. Kroinberg and 103 rd Avenue, Manhattan, 547, Lanacten Rally Corporation—430 West 56th Street, Manhattan, 547, Lanacten Rally Corporation—30 West 56th Street, Manhattan, 547, Lanacten Rally Corporation—30 West 56th Street, Manhattan, 547, Lanacten Rally Corporation—30 West 56th Street, Manhattan, 547, Lanacten Rally Corporation—35 Dest Fordland Road, Brunx, 547,	44,500 00 23,000 00 20,300 00
Warren F. Johnston, Inc.—1220 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, 54%	20,300 00
Viseler Realty Co., Inc., and ano.—North Side 133rd Street, 165 ft. East of	
Willis Avenue, Bronx, 51%	19,000 00 45,000 00 25,000 00 4,250 00 20,000 00
Kingruf Realty Co., Inc.—159 West 103rd Street, Mannattan, 5%	25,000 00
I and C Kruth-2683 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, 5%	4,250 00
George Knipe and others-353 West 24th Street, Manhattan, 5%	
Blanche S. Krohnberg and ano.—813-815 First Avenue, Manhattan, 5170	31,000 00 14,750 00
Langeten Realty Corporation-430 West 56th Street, Manhattan 54%	14,750 00 8,800 00
Lanacten Realty Corporation—\$30 West Suth Street, Mannattan 373. David Lents and ano—\$55 East Fordham Road, Bronx, 54%. Lousar Realty Corporation—West side 13th Avenue, 20 it. South 48th St., Brooklyn, 54%. Lousar Realty Corporation—West side 13th Avenue, 81 feet South of 49th St.	8,800 00
Lousar Realty Corporation—West side 13th Avenue, 20 ft. South 25th St.,	19,800 00
Lousar Realty Corporation-West side 13th Avenue, 81 feet South of 49th St.,	10 000 00
Brooklyn, 51% Warney or 51%	18,800 00 2,750 00 17,000 00
Charles H. Lowe, and ano. Village of Freebort, Itempstead, It w 1977	17,000 00
Michelson Garage Co., Inc1467 39th Street, Brooklyn, 51 %	25,000 00
Miraher Realty Corporation 426-428 East 81st Street, Manhattan, 51%	43,000 00 77,000 00 20,000 00
Alice Nighelps and ano -411 East 50th Street, Manhattan, 5%	20,000 00
Noble & Gauss Construction Co311 East 156th Street, Bronx, 51%	38,000 00 28,250 00
Northwestern Realty Company—140-142 West 144th Street, Mannatan, 54 %	34,500 00
Louisar Reaity Corporation—West side 15th Avenue, 6: ret collate 3. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
Bronx 51%	67,900 00
John O'Leary-East side Beach Avenue, 500.04 seet South of Archer Street,	70,400 00
Browx 54% John O'Leary—East side Beach Avenue, 500.04 feet South of Archer Street, Broxx, 54% Morgaret J. O'Leary—415 West 44th Street, Manhattan, 5%	25,000 00

SCHEDULE 8-Continued

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OR MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES-	-Continued
	Book Value
NEW YORK Omaha Realty Co., Inc.—Northwest Corner West End Avenue and West 86th	
Street, Manhattan, 5%	\$25,000 00
Street, Manhattan, 5%	7,850 38 15,000 00
Omaha Realty Co., Inc.—Northwest Corner was Ein Avenue and Street, Manhattan, 5%. Bira V. Palmer and ano.—135 West S2nd Street, Manhattan, 5% Partos Realty Company.—160 Second Avenue, N. E. Cor. of 10th Street, Man-	15,000 00
Partos Realty Company, - 160 Second Avenue, 14. S. Col. of Tour Second Avenue, 14. S. Col. of Tour Second Avenue, 15. S.	73,000 00
Sophie Pfeiffer—1117 Teller Avenue, Bronx, 51%	21,600 00
Stephen and Mary Puppi-431 East 153rd Street, Bronx, 51%	7.000 00
Harriard A. Paymond—91-83 Cliff Street, Manhattan, 5%	15,000 CO
720 Realty Corporation -486-488 East 163rd Street, Bronx, 51%	18,000 00
Michael Redwood, et al1865 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, 5170	11 000 00
Reo Construction Corporation—1848 Andrews Avenue, Brond, 1848.	18,300 00
Ora M. Russell—155 West 87th Street, Manhattan, 51%	73,000 00 21,600 00 11,600 00 7,000 00 15,000 00 18,000 00 28,750 00 11,000 00 18,300 00
Scarano Brothers, Inc.—South side 228th Street 230 feet East of White Plains	38 500 00
Avenue, New York, 54%	38,500 00 13,500 00 20,000 00 23,000 00 8,500 00
Sol Schapierer-137 West 93rd Street, Manhattan, 51%	20,000 00
Jennie Schloss-114 East 73rd Street, Manhattan, 5%	23,000 00 8 500 oc
Ernest C. Schortemeier—2116 Regent Flace, Brooklyn, 576	0,000 00
50Hz A Famer and ano —150 Second Avenue, N. E. Cor. of 10th Street, Man- Mattage M. Company —150 Second Avenue, N. E. Cor. of 10th Street, Man- Mattage M. Stephen and Mary Puppl—431 East 1570 Street, Bronx, 51%. Stephen and Mary Puppl—431 East 1570 Street, Bronx, 51%. Ramal Building Company, Inc.—2006 61st Street, Bronx, 51%. Mchael Redmond, et al.—1855 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Mchael Redmond, et al.—1855 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Rec Construction Corporation—1868 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, 51%. Riveredge Holding Corp.—542 Bast 40th Street, Manhattan, 61%. Ora A Nesture, Inc.—South side 2254 Street 250 test East of White Plains Avenue, New York, 51%. Mary Schach—446 Timpson Place, Bronx, 51%. Soil Schapherer—137 West Stri Street, Manhattan, 51%. Soil Schapherer—137 West Stri Street, Manhattan, 51%. Soil Schapherer—217 West Stri Street, Manhattan, 51%. Son Schepherer—218 Regent Place, Brooklyn, 5%. Seventy-four Charles Street Corporation—74-76 Charles Street, Manhattan, 54%.	79,200 00
Eleanor A. Sisson—120 West 71st Street, Manhattan, 51%	32,650 00 20,000 00
Shell Smith and ano.—102 East 95rd Street, Manhattan, 54%	52,500 00
Barbara Stader-120-22 Sherman Avenue, Manhattan, 5%	52,500 00 40,000 00 3,500 00
Willfred Stewart, Inc.—Farragut Road and East 46th Street, Brooklyn, 51%	3,500 00
Streets Manhattan 54%	64,500 00 30,000 00
558 Third Avenue Corporation and ano 556 Third Avenue, Manhattan, 5%	30,000 00
Elsie G. Van Auken—242 East 48th Street, Manhattan, 5%	22,000 00 13,750 00
Thomas Ward—241 West 72nd Street, Manhattan, 5%	72,500 00 30,000 00
Seventy-Jour Charles Street Corporation—74-76 Charles Street, Manhattan, 547. Fleanor A. Sisson—120 West 71st Street, Manhattan, 547. Fleanor A. Sisson—120 East 9376 Street, Manhattan, 547. Snell Smith and anno—162 East 9376 Street, Manhattan, 547. John B. Source—506 West 112th Street, Manhattan, 547. John B. Source—506 West 112th Street, Manhattan, 547. Stolkester Holding Corporation—Southeast corner Delancey and Attoracy Streets, Manhattan, 547. Stolkester Holding Corporation—Southeast corner Delancey and Attoracy Streets, Manhattan, 547. Elbic G. Van Auken—242 East 48th Street, Manhattan, 547. Frank A. Wall—541 West 72nd Street, Manhattan, 547. Ward Realty Corporation—I West 20th Street, Manhattan, 547. Weil Properties, Inc.—Northeast Corner Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, Brooklyn, 547.	30,000 00
Well Properties, IncNortheast Corner Buth Avenue and 12th Street,	90,000 00
Rubin Weintrauh and ano,-125a Dyckman Street, Manhattan, 51%	11,100 00
West Beach Realty Corporation-52 Front Street, Manhattan, 5%	\$0,090 00 11,100 00 23,000 00 22,590 00
Broddyn, 51% Broddyn, 51% Broddyn, 51% Rubin Weintrauh and ano.—125a Dyckman Street, Manhattan, 51% West Beach Realty Corporation—52 Front Street, Manhattan, 55% 240 West 16th Street Corporation—240 West 16th Street, Manhattan, 51% 225 West 1714 Street Corporation—50th side of East 85th Street 164 tt. 6 in.	
easterly from Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, 54% 352 West 115th Street Corporation—1006 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, 54% John M. Williams—561-567 Hudson Street and 302-304 West 11th Street, Man-	25,000 00 146,000 00
352 West 115th Street Corporation—1006 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, 51%	140,000 00
hattan, 5%	28,000 00
TOTAL MORTGAGES	
TOTAL MORIGAGES	
MORTGAGES, ETC., NOT GUARANTEED ,	
NEW JERSEY	#10F 000 00
Princeton Realty Company-Nassau and John Streets, Princeton, N. J., 6%.	\$135,000 00
MARYLAND	
Ground Rents, Baltimore	24,800 00
Total Mortgages Etc. Not Guaranteed	\$159,800 00
	92 443 245 78
GRAND TOTAL MORTGAGES	\$0,x10,220 TO
NOTES DECEMANDE	
NOTES RECEIVABLE Par Name Rate Mat	urity Book
Value	Value
\$1,620 00 Roberts and Owens 5½% 193	32 \$1,620 00
\$1,620 00 Notes Receivable Total	. 61,000
GRAND TOTAL OF INVESTMENTS	. \$12,859,298 62

SCHEDULE 9

SECURITIES AND UNSOLD REAL ESTATE UNACKNOWL-EDGED AS DONATIONS UNTIL CONVERTED INTO CASH

OTE:	for Legacies for Glfts				
"G	for Gifts	BONDS			
ar		Name	Rate	Maturity	Book
alue	00 0		%		Value
\$500	share	bile Club of St. Paul, 1st Mtge. G. B., (Board's	6	1924	\$1 00
1,000	00 Chicago	& Northwestern Railway Co., 1st and Refg. G.	5	2037	1 00
4,100	00 Chinese	on Bond. L Republic 20-Yr. G. B	5	1944	1 00
353	63636 Scr	ip Certificates of Interest in \$1,000 Glen Alden Coal Co. 1st Mtge. G. B.	4	1965	2 00
1,000	00 Trustee	Coal Co. 1st Mtge. G. B		1929	
1,000	00 Kansas	Bond	5 6	1934	1 00
2,000	00 Louisvi	lie & Nashville R. R. Co. 1st and Refg. Mtge.,	5	2003	1 00
1,000	00 Northes	B. Gold Bond. L.	-		
1,500	00 Paterso	n & Passaic Gas & Electric Co., Mtge, G. B.	51	1961	1 00
500	00 Pine St	d's j share)	5	1949	1 00
	Gold	d's 3 share) and 48th St. Apartment Building, First Mortgage Bond (Board's 3 Share) k Hotel and Annex 1701-15 Locust St., Philadel.)	0	1933	1 00
350	phia.	Pa. Gold Bond, Series B	8	1940	
150	00 Warwic	k Hotel and Annex 1701-15 Locust St., Philadel-			1 00
	throu	Pa. Gold Bond, Series B. L. Locust St., Philadel- k Hotel and Annex 1701-15 Locust St., Philadel- Pa., Gold Bonds, Series C, 4% through 1933, 5% gh 1934, 8% thereafter	4	1940	
13 463		TAL BONDS			\$12 00
	-				_
		PREFERRED STOCKS			
No.	Par	Name			Book
hares	Value				Value
100	No par \$800 00	American Window Glass	• • • • •	t	\$1 00 2 00 1 00
98 191	No par 4,775 00 1,200 00	Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation		ç	1 00
12	1,200 00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R		∷Ľ '	0 DO
100	No par	Connecticut Gas & Coke Securities Co, Cumulative		L	1 00
87	4,350 00	The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co		Ļ	1 00 1 00 1 00 2 00
8 25	2,500 00	Pacific Lime Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C	Stock.	∷Ľ	
12 22	4,350 CO 800 00 2,500 00 1,200 00 2,200 00	American Window Glass. Baltimore & Ghio R. R. Co Baltimore & Ghio R. R. Co. Brooklya & Gueens Transic Corporation. Conceince The Gas & Code Securities Co. Cumulative Converse Rubber Co. The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co. Fletiging Lime Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B. Cr. Pacific Lime Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B. Cr. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. Southern Rallway Co. Steel Car Co. Union Facific R. R. Co. Union Facific R. R. Co.		Ļ	1 00 2 00 1 00
40	4.(HE) (N)	Steel Car Co		∷Ľ	1 0
33	800 00 3,300 00	Union Pacific R. R. Co		L	2 09
	.,	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS			7,281 7
		TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS		··· =	1001 10
		COMMON STOCKS			
82	No par	American Power & Light Co		L	\$1 0
33 30	No par \$3,300 00 750 00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Cap	• • • • • •	<u>L</u>	2 0
40	1 000 00	American Tobacco Co		::Ľ	1 0
40	No par 21,133 33 380 00	Carnes Artificial Limb Co., Kansas City, Mo., Car	ital	∷Ğ	1 0
	380 00	Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Ca	pital	L	1 0
19	No par 1,200 00	Commonwealth Edison Co., Capital		:: <u>Ľ</u>	10
12		Consolidated Gas Co. of New York		٠.٠٢	1 0
12 52	No par	Converse Rubber Co. Canital .			
12 52 10	No par No par 600 00	Converse Rubber Co., Capital Delaware & Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., Ca	pital	∷Ę "	2 0
10 12 52 10 12 2205 59	No par No par 600 00	Converse Rubber Co., Capital Delaware & Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., Ca Electro Bleaching Gas Co., Capital First National Bank & Trust Co. of New Haven, Ca	pital	L 6	2 0 8,150 0 0,620 0
10 12 52 10 12 2205 59 17	No par No par 600 00 No par 5.900 00 1.700 00	Converse Rubber Co., Capital. Delaware & Lackawana & Western R. R. Co., Ca Blectro Bleaching Gas Co., Capital. First National Bank & Trust Co. of New Haven, Ca First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Capital.	pital	L 6	2 0 8,150 0 0,620 0 1 0
12 52 10 12 2205 59	No par No par 600 00	COMMON STOCKS American Power & Light Co. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Cap American Tobacco Co., "B" American Tobacco Co., "B" Attantic Hardwood Corporation Carnes Artificial Limb Co. Kansas City Mo., Cap Carnes Artificial Limb Co., Kansas City Mo., Cap Carnes Artificial Limb Co., Capital Chicago, Mitwelker, St., Paul & Pacific R. R. Co., Commonwealth Edison Co., Capital, R. Co., Cap Consolidated Gas Co. of New York. Converse Rubber Co., Capital, Co., Cap Deterro Bleaching Gas Co., Capital, R. Co., Ca Electro Bleaching Gas Co., Capital, Capital	pital	LL 6 LL 1	\$1 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00

SCHEDULE 9-Continued

		COMMON STOCKS—Continued	
No.	Par Value	Name	Book Value
Shares 95	\$4.750.00	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Capital. L. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Capital	\$4.845.00
62	\$4 750 00 6 200 00 8 000 00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., CapitalL	1 00 1 00
800	8 000 00 610 00	Lucky Tiger-Combination Gold Mining Co., Capital	1 00
61 16	No par	Maryel Co., The, CapitalL	1 00
6	No par 2 000 00	Montgomery Ward & Co. Class AL	1 00
100 35	2 000 00	National Ruel Gas Co., CapitalL	1 00 1 00
47	No par 2 350 00 900 60	New Haven Water Co., CapitalL	1 00
9 221	900 00 22 100 00	New York Central R. R. Co., Capital	1 00
61	61 00 4 770 00	New York Title & Mortgage Corporation, CapitalL	1 00
318		Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	1 00
793		for Stock	1 00
15	750 00	for Stock L. Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Capital L. Radio Corporation of America. L.	2 00
11 ⁸ / ₂ 4 000	No par	Radio Corporation of AmericaL	1 00
4 000	4 000 00 5 000 00	Robbins Copper Mining Co., Stock (Board's interest 1) L	1 00 1 00
100	100 00	Securities Co., 4% Consol	1 00
40	100 00 4 000 00 84 60	Simpson Creek Coal Co	1 000 00
	84 60	eduess. Reg., due 2 - 1 - 38.	1 00
50	5 000 00	Southern New England Telephone Co. CapitalL	1 00 1 00
10 20	No par No par	State Street Corporation (389) Class A Stock	1 00
200	2 000 00	Stewart Warner Corp. CapitalG	1 00
1	100 00	Robbins Copper Mining Co., Stock (Board's Interest 1). Le Schenley Farms Capital. Le Schenley Farms Capital. Schenley Farms Capital. Schenley Farms Capital. Schenley Farms Capital. Le State Street Collieries Company, Certificate of Indebtedues, Rea, due 2-1-38. Southern New England Telephone Co. Capital. L. State Street Corporation (399) Class A Stock. L. Stewart Warner Corp. Capital. Schenley Capital. Schenley Capital. Schenley Capital. Schenley Capital. L. Wilson Assembly and Summer School Capital. L.	1 00
		TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	\$84 660 00
		MICCELL AMEQUE	
n 1. 1.	0.6.0.0	MISCELLANEOUS	\$1 00
Balmer	I. H. Paid	un Life Insurance, Equitable Life Assurance Society	395 00
Bashor,	Stephen H.	and Corda, Mtge., 6%, Codington Co., S. D L	2,350 00
Benson	R. J. and E	unty L. I., N. Y., Lots 17 to 24 inclusive, Block 41. Lugh Life Insurance, Equitable Life Assurance Society. Gand Corda, Mtge., 6%, Codington Co., S. D. L. Lie M., Real Estate Loan. L. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	1 00 2 00
Bounda	ry County,	daho, PropertyG	1 00
Bowder	, Horace H.	Jia M., Real Estate Loan. John St., Real Estate Loan. John St., St., St., St., St., St., St., St.,	1 00
Brossoi	t. M. J., Cor	stract re Sale Lots 19 and 20, Block 32, Coulter's Addition, Ta-	
coma	, Washington	(Board's share 1)	427 50 1 00
Deed to	A. Brown B	ck E. Griffings Kimberly Heights Development, North side of	
Black	awood lot nea	ar city of Asheville, Buncomb County, N. CL	1 00
Deed to	28 Hampto	n Terrace, Los Angeles, Californía	1 00
Ditmar	s, George F.,	ote, 3%. Mtge., secured by property in Geneva, N. V., (Board's share)	
5%		Alge., secured by property in Geneva, N. Y., Dokado B saule By J. Bakota (Warranty Deed). In Dakota (Warranty Deed). Ige, secured by land in Stanley Co., S. D., (Board's share 1). Le Insurance Co., Policy. Octos., 6%.	1 00
R, H. L	Jonnelly, et a	h Bakota (Warranty Deed)	1 00
Claude	M. Flom, M	tge., secured by land in Stanley Co., S. D., (Board's share 1)L	1 00
H. E. F	Mutual Li	le Insurance Co., Policy	5,000 00
Houlde	n, Jesse and	Jotes, 6%. L. Cora B. Mortgage, 6% (Board's share]) L. Ano. Mtge., secured by land in Fall River Co., S. D., (Board's	620 80 2,100 02
Gazelle	Johnson &	ano. Mtge., seeured by land in Fall River Co., S. D., (Board's	1 00
C. A. I.	3) 51% N	ano. Mige., secured by land in Fall River Co., S. D., (Board's felt Poplar St., Grove City, Penna G. Farnees B. Deceased, Western Mortgage. Lield, Marshall County, West Virginia, () undivided interest) (Grigare	1 00 1 00
MeDow	ell Property	, 411 Poplar St., Grove City, Penna	1 00
Menzie	Estate of F	rances B., Deceased, Western MortgageL	1,000 00
(Non	inal)	ieid, maronan comity, west virginia, is undivided interest,	1 00
Minton	James B., I	Mortgage	1,500 00
			1 00
Iowa	(Board's one	e-half share)L	3,150 00
Katie J	. Purvis Mo	-half share). L tgage, Town of Vestal, Broome County, N. Y L Lion Certificate covering 10 Acres of Land in Soconusco District,	1 00
Chia	oas, Mexico	(Board's share 4)L	1 00
One-for	rth interest	in 5 pareels of land in Saskatchewan, CanadaL	1 00
E. E. S.	Endowment	operty in Grady County, Okla.	
Sheriff'	Deed to La	nd in Pembina County, N. D L	1 00
Simons	on Note (Pro	operty in St. Paul) (Board's interest 1)L	10.000.00
Union S	Station Gara	ge Building, 54% Note.	1 00 1 00 10,000 00 1 00
Securit	es of Doubti	ion Certificate covering 10 Acres of Land in Socionisco District, Board's share John Saskatchewan, Canada. In 5 parcels of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. Life Insurance Policy, \$1,000 (nominal) (Board's 1 interest). Goperty in Grady County, Okla. In in Pembina County, N. D. Lipperty in St. Paul) (Board's interest 1). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 2). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 3). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 4). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 4). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 4). Expectly in St. Paul) (Board's interest 4).	10 00
	MISCELL	ANEOUS TOTAL	\$26,583 32
	GRAND 1	POTAL	\$118,537 07

SCHEDULE 10

UNRESTRICTED ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(The income applicable to the general work of the Board)

Abernethy Fund	\$1,000.00	Joseph Harvey Fund. Hannah A. Hazen Fund. Charles W. Henry Fund. Mrs. Francis Henry Fund.	\$2,000,00
George Alexander Fund	9 757 92	Hannah A Hazen Eund	190 00
Allendorf Fund	700 00	Charles W. Honry Fund	5 000 00
Acton Fund	100 00	Mrs Francis Henry Fund	5,000,00
Edward P. Bacon Fund	2,500 00	Eliza A. Hill Memorial Fund	3,100 00
Edward P. Bacon Fund. Winona C. Baird Fund Baldwin Memorial Fund.	905 00	Hixon Fund Memorial Fund Margaret L. Hogg Fund Marla Horsman Fund William A. Howard Fund E. W. Huntington Fund Mrs. Hannah Van Brocklin Hypes Fund	1,000 00
Roldwin Memorial Fund	3,250 00	Margaret L. Hogg Fund	5,000 00
Mary C. Bard Fund The William H. Barnum Fund	250 00	Maria Horsman Fund	100 00
The William H. Barnum Fund	935 00	William A. Howard Fund	4,000 00
The Isabel Bartlett Fund of the		E. W. Huptington Fund	250 00
First Presbyterian Church of		Mrs. Hannah Van Brocklin Hypes	
Hudson Falls	200 00	Fund. Jarvie Fund. George E. Johnson Fund. Thomas S. Johnson Fund. Thomas S. Johnson Fund. Joseph J. Kennedy Memorial Fund Mary O. Kingman Fund.	250 00
	5,000.00	James N. Jarvie Fund	250,000 00
In Memory of Henry Beamer Fund	50 00	George E. Johnson Fund	32,580 00
In Memory of Henry Beamer Fund John J. and Cecelia Blackburn Fund	1,000 00	Thomas S. Johnson Fund	22,172 95
John Ewing Blaine Fund J. C. Blair Fund Horace H. Blakely Fund	2.000 00	Sarah E. Jones Fund	13,431 16
J. C. Blair Fund	150 00	Joseph J. Kennedy Memorial Fund	200 00
Horace H. Blakely Fund	100 00	Mary O. Kingman Fund	1,000 00
Raymond Curtis Bloom Memorial		Kitchel Fund	
Fund Lauretta M. Boies Fund	500 00	Kitchel Fund	450 00
Lauretta M. Boies Fund	11,306 00	Legacy Fund	16,921 60
Emma Louise Lathrop Booth Fund	1,000 00	Mrs. Carrie M. Levengood Fund	3,000 00
Louisa Y. Boyd Fund	49,539 00	Legacy Fund. Mrs. Carrie M. Levengood Fund. Lila M. Long Fund. George De Forest Lord Fund.	1,202 37
Martha A. Bradford Fund	29,411 69	George De Forest Lord Fund	25,561 85
Euphemia Brown Fund	4,000 00	Evelyn Louinsperry Fund	
Mary Ellen Brown Fund	2,451 29	McBride-McLanahan Trust Fund.	1,000 00
M. Florence Brown Memorial	000 00	Gilbert McDowell Fund	910 69
Martha A. Bractord Fund. Euphemia Brown Fund. Mary Ellen Brown Fund. M. Florence Brown Memorial Fund Fund Fund Fund Fund Fund Mawr Presbyterian Church Mrs. A. I. Bulley Fund. David Caldwell Fund. R. M. Cambell Fund.	237 50 13,773 61	D. McEiheron Fund Harriet P. McHarg Trust Fund John McMillan Fund	570 00
Bryant Fund	13,773 61	Harriet P. McHarg Trust Fund	4,212 25
Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church	1 000 00	John McMillan Fund Helen H. P. Manson Fund Sarah A. Marks Fund Albert B. Marshall Fund	1,000 00
Fund	1,000 00	Helen H. P. Manson Fund	107,807 43
Mrs. A. I. Bulkley Fund	2,000 00 2,000 00	Sarah A. Marks Fund	1,000 000
David Caldwell Fund	100 00	Albert B. Marshall Fund	62 94
R. M. Campbell Fund	2,000 00	Thomas Marshall Fund	62 94 3,657 54
William M. Canby Memoriai Find	15,000 00	Joseph and A. C. Martin Pund	495 10
Judson E. Carpenter Fund	10,000 00	Joseph and A. C. Martin Fund Thomas Martin Fund Fanny Witherspoon Mason Mem-	455 10
William M. Canby Memoriai Fund Judson E. Carpeuter Fund Selah Chamberlain Fund. Ellen G. Chown Memorial Fund.	8,528 88	panny witherspoon mason meni-	5,242 81
Elizabeth M. Cluett Fund	5,000 00	orial Fund. The Emma H. S. Merrill Fund	
Dabast Chatt Fund	20,000 00	The Emma H. S. Merrill Fund. Missionary Fund of the Welsh Cal- vinistic Methodists of Wisconsin James W. Mooney Fund. Samuel H. Moore Fund. H. C. Munger Fund. Daniel Negley Fund. Eliza Johnson Negley Fund Charles R. Otis Fund. Charles D. Otis Fund.	1,000 00
Robert Cluett Fund Elizabeth Coats Fund	535 00	winistic Methodists of Wisconsin	12,527 83
Colton Fund. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cook Fund. W. R. Craig Fund. James G. Craighead Fund.	535 00 41,176 43	Inmes W Mooney Ritad	500 00
Mr and Mrs I E Cook found	2 500 00	Samuel H. Moore Fund	500 00
W R Craig Fund	2,500 00 12,000 00	H. C. Munger Fund	90,051 77
James G. Craighead Fund.	1,000 00	Daniel Negley Fund	893 00
Sarah A. Crawford Fund	11,639 26	Eliza Johnson Negley Fund	200 00
James Curry Fund	242 08	Charles R. Otis Fund	3,902 00
James Curry Fund Robert Darling Memorial Fund John Blair Davidson Memorial	10,000 00	Charles R. Otis Fund	
John Blair Davidson Memorial		Palmer Fund	5.500 00
Fund	4,877 70	Sara A. Palmer Memorial Fund	5,000 00
Davis Fund	186 00	Eliza Ross Patrick Fund	3,000 00
Samuel Ralston Dickey, Jr., Fund	3,600 00	J. F. Patterson Fund	500 00
Dodge Fund	5,000 00	Margaret I. Peebles Fund	1,000 00
Dodge Fund. William S. and Anna C. Dool Fund Rebecca W. Doughty Fund.	500 00	Potter Fund. J. B. Preston Fund. Ellen Halliday Ranken Memoria	500 00
Rebecca W. Doughty Fund	475 00	J. B. Preston Fund	1,000 00
	10 903 95	Ellen Halliday Ranken Memoria	
William N. Dunwoody Fund	100,000 00	Fund	8,667 00
Mary Eckert Fund	952 50	Robert Ranken Fund	2,515 38 10,000 00
Milliam N. Dunwoody Fund Mary Eckert Fund Luther Farnum Fund George Fisher Fund.	1,900 00	Fund. Robert Ranken Fund. Simon Reid Fund. Seimon Reid Fund. Serah Jane Richey Fund. Cecilla Ritchie Fund. J. E. Roach Fund. Mary A. Robertson Mentorial Mis	10,000 00
George Fisher Fund	300 00	Reisch Fund	5,000 00 4,289 70
		Sarah Jane Richey Fund	4,289 70
James Melville Fisher Fund	636 87	Cecilla Ritchie Fund	5,000 00
Emeline Hegeman Foster Fund	5,000 00	J. E. Roach Fund	300 00
John Foster Memorial Fund	3,845 91	Mary A. Robertson Memorial Mis	1 000 00
David Berry Gamble Fund	100,000 00	sionary rund	1,860 00
James Melville Fisher Fund. Emeline Hegeman Foster Fund John Foster Memorial Fund David Berry Gamble Fund. Mary Huggins Gamble Fund Elizabeth F. Gibson Memorial Fund. Jacob Gillespie Fund	37,500 00	sionary Fund. Roseboom-Grey Fund. Margaret Olivia Sage Memoria Fund.	4,000 00
Elizabeth F. Gibson Memorial	e 000 00	Margaret Onvia Sage Memoria	961 529 01
Fund. Jacob Gillespie Fund.	5,000 00	Fund	102 005 10
Jacob Gillespie Fund	2,000 00	Juna B. Schaumer Fund	6 000 00
Solomon L. Gillet Fund	5,000 00	Margaret Olivia Sage Memoria Fund. Julia B. Schauffler Fund. Henry M. Schieffelin Fund. John H. Scofield Fund.	167 68
Solomon L. Gillet Fund	1,000 00	John M. Sconeld Pund	10,000 00
Carolyn Greiner Jubilee Memorial	000.00	Clashia Ford	10,000 00 5,150 00
Fund		James Shand Fund. Sinclair Fund. Elizabeth Skinner Fund.	5,000,00
Margaret F. Hague Fund Frank C. Haines Fund	2,000 00 2,000 00	William Sloane Fund	5,000 00
Prank C. Haines Fund	321 25	Smith Fund	10,000 00
The Thomas Harber Fund	321 25	Surrey Pund	,000 00

SCHEDULE 10-Continued

E. H. Smith Fund. Flora Christiana Smith Fund. William Carlyle Smith and Louisa M. Smith Memorial Fund. L. W. Stimson Fund. J. W. Stimson Fund. Sundry Gifts to Permanent Funds Phoebe R. Thomas Fund. Thompson Fund.	\$5,000 00 23,329 06 500 00 15,000 00 1,000 00 10,819 81 1,000 00 96 60	Julia M. Turner Fund. Turner Memorias Fund. John P. Vanatta Fund. George M. Van Deventer Fund. Van Meter Fund. Wheeler Fund. Avis Cornelia White Fund. M. G. Wylie Fund.	\$1,800 143,922 50,060 2,000 2,500 1,000 5,000 2,509 26	70000000
Margaret Todd Fund Dorcas Tredick Fund	2,000 00	\$2	604,135	4
Coorgo Proutman Rund	1 000 00			

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 11

RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT FUNDS

(The Income to be used for some specific work of the Board)

(The income to be used for some specific work of the Box	ira)
Adams Scholarship FundScholarship—Girls' School, Paotingfu. China Mary Taylor Alexander FundScholarship—Junior College for Women,	\$1,000 00
Allahabad Agricultural Institute Fund. For work of Allahabad Agricultural Institute Mary B. Anderson Memorial Fund. Kindergarten at Scochow.	2,000 00 2,020 92 1,000 00
Adams Scholarship Fund. Scholarship—Giris School, Paotingfu China Mary Taylor Alexander Fund. Scholarship—Junior College for Women, Allabased Agricultural Institute Fund. For work of Allahabad Agricultural Institute Mary B. Anderson Memorial Fund. Kindergarten at Scochow. R. M. & S. C. Andrews Fund. Sauries, scholarships or supeep expense of Anonymous Trust Fund. Ludhiana Station, India. Nanory M. Arnold Fund. Bducation and support of native workers on the Missions field.	6,600 00 889 25
Henry Pearson Bake Fund. Scholarship—Nanking Theological Seminary Hemietta Baker Fund Scholarship—Nanking Theological Seminary Forence, Italy Caroge W, Batlow Bund For support of a minister, preferably in China William Freston Beaver Fund Scholarship—Allahabad Agricultural Insti-	4,260 67 920 63 56,000 00
George W. Barlow Fund. For support of a minister, preferably in China William Preston Beaver Fund Scholarship—Allahabad Agricultural Institute.	1.930 02
Braud Benson Mentorial Fund Bed in Asspiral at Hengehow. Elizabeth Billings Fund. Medical work. John I. Blackburn Fund Religious and educational work. Romeny A. Hilss Memorial Scholarship.	800 00 510 00 450 00 24,230 00
Tanan Tueological Senie	* 000 00
Biossom Trust Fund	1,036 00
Bloes from 1 rust Fund	1,000 00 922 90
the Board's Mission Schools in India	2,457 33
Anna Park Bowne Fund Regular work at Changteh	1,000 00 4,937 77 25,000 00
Dr. H. F. Bone Memorial Fund. Regular work at Changeth. Anna Fark Bown Fund. Regular work at Changeth. Scholarship Mission School, Stion, Syria. Jan B., Moore Bristor Fund. Needy graf in India, Clima and Africa. Brown Atemerial Scholarship Fund. Scholarship—Boyr School, Sargii India. Mary Bastunan Davis Brownell Fund. Supriered.	25,000 00 435 00
	7,325 71
Emily J. Bryant Scholarship Fund	1,000 00
tingiu, China	1,000 00
Memorial Fund Scholarship at Kinnoird College Labore	1.000 00
John E. Byers Fund	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
John E. Byers Fund. India. Byers Memorial Fund China or in Slam Street Memorial Fund Interest to be used as directed. Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest to Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto Woman's Missionary Scientific Canisto Memorial Fund Interest Canisto M	2,700 00 1,050 00
Anna Carson-Kyle Scholarship Fund Scholarship Boys' School, Tripoli	134 51 2,000 00
Memorial Fund	12,000 00
Nancy Maria Carver FundScholarships in Girls' Schools at Tokyo, Shanghai, Elat. Fatehgarh	1.500 00
Memorial Fund. Furthering of the objects of the Board, pre- Nancy Maria Carver Fund Eerbly support of a missionary. Che'oo School for the Deaf. Scholarbilips in Girls Schools at Tokyo. Che'oo School for the Deaf. School for the Deaf. Chelool for the Deaf. Chelool for the Deaf. School for the Deaf. Chelool	1,500 00 34,046 10
Siam	542 88
Children's Fund. Sizm. Education of missionaries' children. The Morace Cleland Memorial Fund. Work at Etah, India. The Lucy Taylor Colby Memorial	13,200 00 2,500 00
Fund. Scholarship. Dr. Lucius Bulkley's medical work, Siam. John H. Converse Fund. Usership. Dr. Lucius Bulkley's medical work, Siam. John H. Converse Fund. Weeters.	5,000 00 5,000 00
Homes. Children's homes at Wooster, Ohlo Bella Cooke Memorial Fund. Bed in Gregg Hospital, Canton, Bed in Dr. Gohen's Hospital, Canton, Bed in Dr. Gohen's Hospital Vengurla, India Joseph Cook Lectureship Fund. Fella Hetures, in India, China and Japan	1,000 00
Goheen's Hospital Vengurla, India Joseph Cook Lectureship Fund Founding and maintaining learned and evan-	1,000 00
gelical lectures, in India, China and Japan Dr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Cragin Fund Women's Hospital and medical work at	17,943 53
Dr. and Mrs. Bowin B. Gragin vunc. Wonen's Hospital and medical work at Curtiss Fund. Br. C. Gordenbesger, China; Albahabad Station, India; Chiengzal Station, Seam; Osaka Station, India; Chiengzal Station, Seam; Osaka Station, Japan. John R. Davles Fund. Special for Syrla Mission. Hollay Memorial Fund. Fight Hubbard School, Hamadan, Persia. Diliaye Memorial Fund. Fackyo, Japan. Melissa P. Dodge Fund. Scholarship—Syrian Female Seminary,	50,000 00
John R Davies Rund Osaka Station, Japan.	37,100 00 7,717 66 600 00
Helen Whittler Dean Memorial Fund. Faith Hubbard School, Hamadan, Persia Dillaye Memorial Fund. Tokyo, Japan.	600 00 2,889 89
Melissa P. Dodge FundScholarship—Syrlan Female Seminary, Beirut	1,500 00
Below. Bducational Endowment Fund. Educational work in all fields, particularly institutions expanded under disbureement of John S. Kennedy bequest.	2.310.084 28
or Joint of Actinical Octuber 111111111	

SCHEDULE 11-Continued

	_			_
Educational Fund for Boys To help educate a boy in some foreign land. Eric Presbyterial Memorial Pension To be used for Eric Presbyterial Society's	\$		0 0	
Erie Presbyterial Memoriai Pension Fund. To be used for Erie Presbyterial Society's Fund. Sahare pension premipuns for missionaries. Cora R. Evans Fund. Education of medicai femiline missionaries. Ewing Christian College Fund. Work of Ewing Christian College, Allanabad.		12,000 4,52	18	33
Anna Findley Memoriai FundSupport of native ministers in Asia, Africa and South America.		40,75 12,83		
The Minnie and Kate Finney Scholar-Support of two girls in school at Paotingin,				
The Advisor and Consol Incurance		1,09	8 (10
Fund properties of the Missions	3	98,09	5 4	16
Christian College, Lanore, India		15,00		
David B. and Mary H. Gambie Evangel- istic Fund D. B. Gambie Fund Evangelistic work in China. D. B. Gambie Fund Evangelistic work in China. Hary Huggins Gambie Fund Support and ministenance of House of Rest, Pasadens, California. Gerard Institute Fund Support Gerard Institute Fund Support Gerard Institute Fund Support Support Gerard Institute Fund Support		55,00 25		
Pasadena, California. Canal Institute Fund Support and maintenance of manual training		7,98		
- control of the cont		47,81		
David Lindsay Gillespie Educational Educational work in all fields. Fund. Lucy Happer Glover Memorial Fund. Ming Sam School for the Blind, Canton. Esther Gordon Fund. Bible woman in China. Gould Fund. Tokyo Cina. Gregoria Garda Fund. Coyoocan Seminary, Mexico; yearly award	2	30,80 30,80 3,00 1,00	0	08 00 00
Gregoria Garcia Fund		5,02	4	18
Gregoria Larcia Filina de Carlos Compositos de Carlos Carl		50.00		
The Hamilton College Clurch Scholarship in Teheran College for benefit of some boy or boys, preferably from the Hamadan Boys School.		2,00		00
Elizabeth Henry Memorial Fuud. Work at Allahabad, India Mrs. A. A Hodge Fund. Allahabad, India Pootingfiq, China Mrs. E. A. Hodge Fund. Westminster Guild salaries. George W. Holmes Fund. Westminster Guild salaries. Home Accommodation Fund. Home accommodations for missionaries on Urgosh.		1.00	00	00 00 25
House of Rest Fund Interest to House of Rest, Pasadena		15,00 46,80	11	35
William S. Hubbard Frund Medical imasionaries under Frundan's Board of Northwest. Orthwest Cleo Kelsey Hughes Memorial Fund. Bed in Woman's Hospital, Hamadan. Cleo Kelsey Hughes Memorial Fund. Scholarship in Shantung University. Elizabeth Hughes Memorial Fund. Work in India.		11,06 50	00	00
Cleo Kelsey Hughes Memorial Yand. Scholarship in Shandang Onteresty Elizabeth Hughes Memorial Yand. Work in India. Infirmary Building Fund of the American College of Teleran. Maintenance of the Infirmary Building of the American College of Teleran. Persia.		2,5	00	00
"In Memory of Three Christian Mothers" Shantung Christian University Mary E. Jeffers Fund. Steuben Presbyterial to select object Morris K. and Maria De Witt Jesup		1,2	55	71
Morris K. and Maria De Witt Jesup Fund	1	50, 0	00	00
A Support of missionaries. Work for Mohammedaus only. Theodosia D. Jessup Fund. Work for Mohammedaus only. Mary B. Johnes Fund. Medical and surgical work in hospitals in- cluding education of Chinese Christian	i	10.0		
The Johnston Memorial FundPreparation of native preachers and teachers				
The Johnston Memorial Fund. Preparation of native preachers and teachers to labor in foreign field. Jessie Lockman Jones Memorial Fund. Work in Slam. The Emilie A. Joy Fund. Salaries of missionaries under the Board in		5,0 3		
Emma B. Kennedy Fund. Support of missionaries. Emma B. Kennedy Fund. Support or relief of aged or needy foreign missionaries and their families. Lucy Williams Kent Scholarship Fund. Scholarship in North China Union Medical	ì	99,8	75	82
Lucy Williams Kent Scholarship Fund . Scholarship in North China Union Medical		499,3 I.0		
		25,0		
Edmund Kimball Fund. Evangelistic and educational work in Syria and India. Knox Fund. Sulbertson McCaughey Menorial Fund. Evangelistic work in memory of Dr. McCaughey Menorial Fund.		5	ŏŏ	ŏč
Caughey's son		1,0	16	85
Fund. Scholarship In Girls' School at Chiengmal Fund. Scholarship In Girls' School at Chiengmal Siam, in memory of Mrs. Ralph I. Mc Connell, deceased, formerly a missionary in Siam.	,	I.5	00	01
III Olam		400		-

SCHEDULE 11-Continued

Support of medical missionary under the Boardunder the	\$18,500 83	
	100.00	
Fund Bed in Van Zandt Hospital, connected with dispensary at Santiago, Chile. (f. Mollen Fund dispensary at Santiago, Chile. Kanazawa Station Japan. Kanazawa Station Japan.	1,000 00)
Fund. Scholarship Union Theological Seminary, Nanking. A. E. Mackenzle Estate Fund. To provide for Mackenzle property at Sodus Foint, New York.	500 0 0)
A. E. Mackenzie Estate Fund To provide for Mackenzie property at Sodus Point, New York	10,000 00)
Frances Mary Mackenzie Fund. Lebanon Schools, Syria	58 08 5,000 00 5,000 00	ò
Frances Mary Mackenzie Fund. Lebanon Schoois, Syria. Mann Trust Fund. Freparation of missionales. Marquand Fund. For College at Urumia. For College at Urumia. Jelen Marquis Memorial Fund. Upheep of physical plant of the Helen Marquis Memorial Chapel or the Marquis Memorial Chapel or the Marquis Kemorial Academy, Chosen. Marshall Fund. Fund. Cheboo Saution, China.	0,000 00	,
Marshall Fund. Chefoo Station, China. Medical and Educational Fund (Phila-	1,957 54 400 00	ĵ
delphia)	23,583 5	9
Medical and Educational Fund (North- west)	0.100 5	2
Minnie Merritt Memorial Fund	6,168 5 600 0	0
Minnis Meritt Memorial Fund. Tokyo, Japan Arnold Wiliam Meyer Fund. Schotzninja at Truth Hall, Peiping, Cliina. Salary of Mrs. Jay Davenport, Venezuela, South America. South America.	1,000 0	
Washing Adding Academy Scholarship		
Fund. Scholarships in the Vincent Miller Academy, Sochow, China Mindeague Pranagation Kund. Medical scholarships	3,004 8 865 5 5,000 0	6
Missionary Preparation Fund. Medical scholarships Montrery Scrinary Fund. Fenale Seminary in North Mexico. The Martin Moor Scholarship Fund Scholarships—Hengchow College, Manking College and Girls School, Tripoll.	5,000 0	00
College and Girls' School, Tripoli	2,500 0	ю
Moore Science Building Fund of the American College in TeheranMoore Science Hall of American College in Teheran	20,000	00
Mrs. Charles E. Morris Memorial Fund	1 000 (nn
Mt. Hermon Bungalow Trust Fund. Mt. Hermon Bungalow Trust Fund. Mt. Hermon Bungalow. Neill Memorial Fund. Under direction of Eric Presbyterial Society.	1,000 (2,546 (
Helen S. C. Nevius Fund	1,050 (3,000 (
Chefoo	101	
Urumia	2,000	
Betsy P. Nichols Fund To help needy students at Scoul, Korea, and Allahabed, India. Eiiza V. Nicholson Fund. Support of native evangelist and a Bible	1,000	00
woman under the missionary occupying the field at Mirai, India	5,000	00
Biza V. Nicholson Fund. Support of harve evangerist and a bijord woman under the missionary occupying the field at Miraj, India, Chelena S. Norton Memorial Fund. Scholarshipp in Grisf School, Beitut. Rebecca C. Nunn Fund. Support Student in Noyes Memorial School. Elizabeth Amstrong Gliver Fund. Chinese professorable in Shantung University.	5,000 100 500	00
Elizabeth Armstrong Oliver Fund Chinese professorship in Shantung Univer-		
Polly Ann Oliver Fund. Budget, Woman's Society, Elmira Presby-	1.300	00
Jennie Oram FundEducation of children in heathen lands	1,300 500 500	00
Paotingfu Cemetery Fund Perpetual care of Cemetery at Paotingfu	500	24
Mrs. Mary E, Parker Memorial Fund. Canton Station, China.	500 500 1,960 500 6,089 51,661	00
Peabody House of Rest Fund	51,661	2
Jennie Oram Fund. Jene M. Painter Fund. Benito Station. Africa. Benito Station. Africa. Benito Station. Africa. Perbuilagi Centerry Fund. Perpetual care of Cemetery at Paotingia. LeMira. J. Parker Fund. Perpetual care of Cemetery at Paotingia. LeMira. J. Parker Fund. Perbudy House of Rest. Fund. Pendody House of Rest. Fund. Pendody House of Rest. Fund. Peting Union Theological Seminary Fund. North China Mission's Training of Chinese Circitian leadership.	25,000	
Fund. North China Missions 1 raining 0 Claim. Mrs. Pembrook Fund. Grickhade at Behrut. Syria. Pension and Retirement Fund. Toward meeting the Board's obligation under the old thonorable Retirement Flar and new Service Fundon Plan. Arthur T. Fierson Memorial Fund. Arthur Flexon Memorial Bible School in	200	01
under the old Honorable Retirement Plat and new Service Pension Plan	1,000,000	00
Arthur T. Pierson Memorial FundArthur Pierson Memorial Bible School in Seoul, Korca	8,898	7:
Pyeng Yang Theological Seminary Pyeng Yang	10,000	0
Pyeng Yang Theological Seminary Fund. Pyeng Yang. Pyeng Yang. Pyeng Yang. Pyeng Yang. Lolodorf Station. Africa. Sarah E. Rateliffe Fund. Lolodorf Station. Africa. Under direction of Woman's Missionary Society. Certral City, Nebraska. The Mary North Raymond Fund. For support of Presbyterian Mission at Corlisco. Africa.	300 500	
The Mary North Raymond FundFor support of Presbyterian Mission at Cor-	15,723	
ISCO, MITICA		

SCHEDULE 11-Continued

Reid Glit Fund. Helen G. Renwick Fund Work in South America. James Ringiand Fund Supports a unisolatory or preacher in China. J. W. Rogan Legacy Fund. Note in South America. Korea, Japan or India. W. T. Roley Fund. Native missionary or preacher in China. Karea, Japan or India. Karea, Japan or India. Sage Fund. Native missionary in China. Faith Huburd School, Itamasen, Persia. Margaret Cilvia Sage College Fund. Sage Solidationary of China. Two perpetual scholarships at Meiji Gakuin. Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo, Japan.	5,000 00 3,622 93 18,000 00
James Ringland Fund. Support of missionary in China. I. W. Rogan Legacy Fund. To support a missionary or preacher in China,	16 812 44
W. T. Roley Fund. Native missionary in China	16,812 44 464 00 50,041 67 145,032 78 27,640 28
Sage Fund Faith Hubbard School, Hamadan, Persia Wagner's College, Teheran, Persia	145,032 78
Sage Scholarship Fund. Scholarships Scholarships at Meiji Gakuin.	27,040 28
H. Laurence Sanford Fund. Two perpetual schools and the Carlo Sanford Fund. Tokyo, Japan. The Julia B. Schauffler Fund. School for missionary children at Kodai, Kenal India	2,000 00
The Julia B. Schauffer Fund School for missionary tenuries at kousk, Kanal, India. H. Maunsell Schleffellir Fund Medical work—salary preferred. Schuler Scholarship Fund Scholarship in American School in Teheran. Shaniung College Fund. Waintenance of Arts College, Shantung University.	26,502 55 5,000 90 400 90
H. Maunsell Schieffelin Fund. Medical work—salary preferred. Schuler Scholarship Fund. Scholarship in American School in Teheran.	400 00
Shantung College Fund Maintenance of Arts College, Shantung Uni-	36,651 76 17,775 00
Schuler Schlatzer Pund. Maintenance of Arts College, Shantung University Sidon Orphanage Fund. New York Sidon Orphanage Fund. Sidon Orphanage Syria H, B. Sillman Fundt. Sullman Fundt. Sullman Fundt. Support Women Medical Musionaries Anna R, Spottswood Fund Cacher Station, China. Catharine P. Stanton Fund. Manila Memorial Training School State College Legacy Fund. Marila M. Stonary Society, State Maria M. Steinecke Fund. Support Of Interest Station Fund Bucket College Legacy Fund. Support of Interest Syria and girl. R. B. Stewart Memorial Fund mission field in Indfa, where help is most	17,775 00
pairs and replacements only	13,000 00 4,918 94
Cornelia W. Slade FundSupport Women Medical Missionaries Anna R. Spottswood FundChafoc Station, China	561 CO 100 CO 1,427 57
Catharine P. Stanton Fund	1,427 57
State College Legacy Fund	202 50 2,000 00
Maria M. Steinecke FundEducation of Chinese boy and girl	2,000 00
R. B. Stewart Memorial Fund	905 00
Sarah Ewing Stewart Fund. Medical missionary work in Korea or in India Mrs. Stokes Fund. To furnish missionaries with current mis-	3,902 53
Mrs. Stokes Fund To furnish missionaries with current missionary literature	5,000 00
Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes Fund Work in China	5,000 00 25,000 00 150 00
Strange Trust Fund. Preparation of missionaries.	1,004 86 9,895 25
Eugenia Switzer Fund	1,004 86 9,895 25 8,857 79 5,000 00 1,000 00
Tabriz Girls' School Fund	1,000 00
Mrs. Stokes Fund. To furnish missionaries with current missionary literature. Olivina Egleston Phelos Stokes Fund. Work in China. Stone Fund. Medical work in Scoul, Chosen. Strange Trust Fund. Freparation of missionaries. Emma Carradina Stuart Fund. Support of a tallssonary management of the preparation of missionaries. Fabric Girls School Fund. Work in Girls School at Tabriz. Tabriz Girls School and. Work where Rev. H. J. Strickfer is located. Helen Gertrude Thomas Fund. Support of one or more missionaries at Hwal- yuan, China.	47,500 00
Helen Gertrude 1 nomas rund. Susan M. Thwing Fund. Susan M. Thwing Fund. Support of vorman missionary at Canton. China. Wantisi Spechow China.	12,056 50
Susan M. Thwing Fund. Support of woman missionary at Canton, China. Nathaniel Tooker Fund. Nathaniel Tooker Jind. Nathaniel Tooker Jind. Tooker Memorial Hospital, Soochew China, and N. Tooker Hospital at Siangtan. Work in West Africa. Ules Branch of Women's Foreign Mis- Branch of Women's Foreign Mis- Branch of Women's Foreign Mis- Cleve Memorial Fund. Scholarship in Shantung University. Lillie Lering Van Nuys Memorial Fund. Education of native minister in India. Killaen and Cilvia Van Rensselaer Fund. Restoring health of missionaries.	51,764 19 500 00
Thomas P. Townsend Fund	500 00 500 00
sionary Society Fund	500 00 1,250 00 7,631 68
Lillie Lering Van Nuys Memorial Fund. Education of native minister in India	7,631 58
Fund	5,000 00 10,000 00
Venture of Faith FundScholarship Kodoli School, India, (In mem-	400 00
Waldensian Fund Work of the Waldensian Society, Italy	32,100 00
Killaen and Cilvia Van Rensselaer Fund. Anna Townsend Van Santvoord Fund. Spiert of missionary at 1 wasyuun, China Venure of Fath Fund. One of Marie Gauthey). Waldensian Fund. Waldensian Fund. Work of the Waldensian Society, Italy. Helen M. Webster Memorial Fund. John D. Wells Memorial Fund. John D. Wells Memorial Fund. John Server Wells - Zaning School at Scool, Korea Wells - Zaning School at Scool, Korea Wells - Zaning School at Scool,	348 71
John D. Wells Memorial FundJohn D. Wells Training School at Scout. Korea	1,979 00
John D. Wells School Fund John D. Wells School for Boys, Seoul	1,979 00 1,500 00 2,000 00 3,770 00
Helen M. White Fund	3,770 00
Changteh.	510 00 9,326 93 1,500 00
Louise Whittlesey Scholarship Fund Scholarship in Giris School, Beirut	1,500 00 3,614 94
Eliza Jane and Grace Wilder Fund Work at Islampur, India Willard Legacy Fund Under direction of Woman's Missionary So	3,014 94
ciety of First Church, Auburn, N. Y Serah Kay Wilson Memorial Fund	11,706 75 1,900 00 26,660 77
George H. Winn Fund To provide income for specified individuals.	26,660 77
John D. Wells Memorial Fund. John D. Wells Training School at Scoul, Korea. John D. Wells Chool Fund. Korea. John D. Wells School for Boys, Seoul. The West Africa. Free Bed Fund. To provide free treatment for patients. Helen M. White Fund. Work in West Africa. Helen M. White Fund. Bed Fund. Bed is Westminster Hospital Louise White Irs. Memorial Fund. Support of a missionary. Louise Whittlesey Scholaraphip Fund. Scholaraphip of Grifs School. Beirut. Eliza Jane and Grace Wilder Fund. Work at Islampur, Indian. Missionary Sowian Missionary Works Trust Fund. Per Instructions Committee "Women and Missiona".	5,715 00 49,812 63
Wooster Homes Fund. Salary of missionary in India. Wright Fund. Salary of missionary in India.	12,000 00
	\$6,541,003 64

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 12

SPECIAL INVESTED FUNDS

Annuity Stabilization FundTo guarantee the five year average net amount received from annuities.	\$50,000	20
Sheodore Russell Carter Memorial	300,000	00
Fund. To provide annuity olohn R. Davies Fund. For building chapels and churches in Syria. 3 Sthern Doll Fund. To provide annuity. William and Sarah Ernst Fund. To provide annuity.	5,393 4,827 1,012 31,312	64 95
Evangelistic Expansion Fund Maintenance and enlargement of work on the	190,207	
Katharine M. B. Ford FundSidon Girls' School, Syria	25,000	00
change. General Endowment Fund. Income applied to the general work of the Board. Fund subject to further actions of	103,601	
the Board	792,363	
Hope Hospital Hwaiyuan-Loben-	24,880	49
stine Trust Fund	999	95
dai Kanal South India	49,938	15
Emma B. Kennedy FundTo provide home or homes for missionary families on furlough	117,694 25,600	04
Emma B. Kennedy Fund	27,000	00
Emma B. Kennedy Fund	19.975 1.000	- 00
George A. Luke Trust FundInterest to Presbytery of Portland	10,000 4,020	00
FundTo provide annuity	20,000	00
eligible Missionaries Fund Pension Premiums paid by Board and missionary until missionary joins Presbyterian		
Church U. S. A	10,633	07
Fund Quinby Memorial Chapel in Colombia R. W. Reed Fund Education and support of a child in some	3,158	47
foreign field, in memory of Willie S. Reed, deceased	91	88
Reserve Banking Fund Established as a Banking Fund, income to apply on interest charges of Board borrowings	139.438	
Julia P. Schauffer Fund To provide annuities	47,000 72,293	00
James T. Sweetman Fund. To provide annuity Harriet E. Thomas Fund. To provide annuity Robert B. M. Wilson Fung. Medical Missionaries.	5,600	000
Howard H. Winn FundTo provide annuity		8
	A1 MOC 201	2 21

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 13

4 PER CENT, INTEREST-BEARING GIFTS INVESTED IN PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING

(Board of Foreign Missions Proportion Only)

Anonymous Converse, John H. Philadelphia	\$12,500 0 3,125 0	0
	\$15,625 0	_

SCHEDULE 14

RECEIPTS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS FROM LIVING DONORS

April\$	47,338 18
	50,518 13 282,657 27 \$ 380,513 58 (1st Quarter)
July	
August September	231,816 76 413,377 92 (2nd Quarter)
October. \$ November.	
December	333,420 97 591,775 32 (3rd Quarter)
January\$ February.	
March	783,620 58 \$1,052,552 94 (4th Quarter)
Total Receipts	32,438,219 76

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS SCHEDULE 15

RECEIPTS FROM LEGACIES 1932-1933

Not Restricted by Donors to Permanent Funds

Adams, Emma\$	1,600 00	Parsons, Alice M	\$4,500 00
Alexander, George	180 00	Peters, Ellen E	25 00
Allen, Elizabeth	84 29	Peters, Frank H	750 00
Backus, Mary B	100 60	Pierce, Lucy S	82 50
Bennett, Annie	1,798 36	Poliock, Elizabeth	705 26
Berrien, Lucy A	60 33	Primm, Sarah E	284 84
	973 04	Rankin, Jane, (Through Mt.	201 01
Bingemer, Louisa B	518 39	Prospect Presby, Church of	
Bradley, Susan L	115 18	Hickory, Pa.)	450 00
Brawley, John B			700 00
Bredell, Edward E	18 94	Reddick, Elvira Jane, (Through	
Bresee, Darius	62 98	Women's Missy Soey, of Em-	14.045 58
Brown, Madora	500 00	lenton, Pa.)	
Cavo, Julia A	2 18	Reed, Henry H	413 23
Chaddock, Frank E	250 00	Reid, Margaret	3 30
Conrad, Delano F	937 00	Revell, Fleming II	2,500 00
Cunningham, Frances A	452 50	Risting, Theo. H	250 00
Darling, Robt	20 00	Robinson, Lulu	1.114 20
Darr, Anna E	1.461 95	Robinson, Sarah B	300 00
Davis, Wm. W	50 00	Romine, Catherine B	9 95
Devol, Jane	187 50	Schaeffer, Katharine L	2.954 47
DeWolfe, Louise C	270 00	Schauffler, Julia B	12 31
Devotte, Louise C	3,277 04	Schlenker, John	500 00
Dillon, Catherine Aliee	25 00	Seem, Edith Sammis	2.289 11
Ditmars, Geo. L	148 00	Shoemaker, Mary	2.340 68
Downs, Mary E	22 50		150 00
DuBols, W. L		Smith, Adeline F	57 00
Foster, Ellen B	13 30	Smith, Mary	1.064 41
Frackelton, Raehel H	5,000 00	Smith, Hattie E. Anderson	32 30
Fraser, Saralı C	365 00	Snyder, Catherine W. S	2,500 00
Frothingham, Washington	10 00	Stearns, Harriet	2,500 00
Fry, Mary O	44 42	Stillman, Liska H	6 10
Furry, Margaret J	154 08	Thomas, Harriet E	1,091 20
Gilman, Eliza	1.000 00	Thomson, Isabel Wilson	2,000 00
Gray Mrs. Adda M	5,000 00	Turabull, Lucy A	130 00
Greene, Teressa E	4.352 38	Wallace, Alphoen S	180 00
Harkness, Margaret G	22,399 86	Wallace, Margaret S	5,458 75
Harris, Elizabeth J.	2,000 00	Weaver, Robt. B	515 00
	2,775 71	Webb, Edward A	125 00
Hart, Cynthia Hemenway, Geo. B	28 07	Weikel, Clara W	950 60
Hemenway, Geo. B	4,804 71	Wells, Annie A	974 67
Hooker, Thomas	14 05	Willet, Phoebe Elizabeth	1.047 33
Irwin, Fanny M	100 00	Wills, Mrs. Edith R	24 13
Irwin, Hannah G			1,500 00
Jacobs, John H. and Sarah E.	56 15	Wilson, Alvin W	475 00
Johnson, Josephine A	75 00	Wilson, Fannie Chandler	512 76
Kelsey, Elizabeth B	2,500 00	Wilson, Martha	39 48
Kennedy, Chas. A	9,000 00	Wilson, Robt. B. M	450 CO
Kern, Horatio G	16 62	Wilson, Wilhelmina M	
Kester, Matilda S	1,750 00	Woodward, Earl B	300 00
Loomis, Chas. W	2,596 01	Wright, E. P	419 04
Marquis, Emeline Vaughn	1.285 22	Wynkoop, Henrietta	1,500 00
Martin, Eliza	407 60	Young, W. B	53 94
Maxwell, Annie S	1,027 32	-	
Miller, Anna S	428 42	Total	136,023 17
Miller, Sarah C	21 35	Less Sundry Expenses	3,015 06
Minten Milton C	100 00	Zano cumary Expenses	
Minton, Milton C	463 18	S	133,008 11
Moore, Mary A			
Parish, Jennie W	25 00		

SCHEDULE 15A

RESTRICTED LEGACIES

Restricted by Donors to Permanent Funds

Given as Unrestricted Endowment Funds \$ 3,160	31 30 29
Given as Restricted Endowment Funds S S S S S S S S S	17
Given as Special Invested Funds \$81,682 Read, R. W. \$600 Thomas, Harriet E. \$500 Wilson, Wilson R. \$500 Wilson, Wilson, Wilson R. \$500 Wilson Wilson R. \$	00
	\$ 111 597 56

SCHEDULE 16

PROPERTIES OWNED-NOT INCOME PRODUCING

(Used in Mission Work)

TOPICA MICOLOM	Cost Land Buildings		1932 Total	1933 Total
WEST AFRICA MISSION As shown in 1932 Report	\$14,900	\$382,494	\$397,394	
Acquired since 1932 Report	1,021	49,205		
Owned at end of Year	15,921	431,699		\$447,620
CHINA Central China Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	165,194	313,590	478,784	
Acquired since 1932 Report		313,590 3,300		
Owned at end of year	165,194	316,890		482,084
Hainan Mission	25,975	125,634	151,609	
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report	20,010			
Owned at end of year'	25,975	125,634		151,609
Hunan Mission	202.024	244.518	446,542	
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report	202,024	3,173		
Owned at end of year	202,024	247,691		449,715
Klangan Misslen	190,833	208 038	489,771	
As shown in 1932 Report	190,555	298,938 6,560	100,111	
Acquired since 1932 Report Owned at end of year	190,833	305,438		496,271
Owned at end of year	200,000			
North China Mission		504 504	848,963	
As shown in 1932 Report	254,439	594,524	070,500	
Acquired since 1932 Report	254,439	594,524		848,963
Owned at end of year	201,100			
Shantung Mission			000 751	
As shown in 1932 Report	331,613	607,138 7,979	938,751	
Acquired since 1932 Report	331,613	615,117		946,730
Owned at end of Year	331,010	010,111		
South China Mission			mon.094	
As shown in 1932 Report	470,057	310,777 22,051	780,834	
Acquired since 1932 Report	470,057	332,828		802,885
Owned at end of year	470,007	O.P. IOLO		
Yunnan Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	2,390	41,493 1,925	43,883	
Acquired since 1932 Report	0.000	43,418		45,808
Owned at end of year	2,390	40,410		
Chosen Mission				
Ac chown in 1932 Report	83,438	1,089,653	1,173,091	
Acquired since 1932 Report	********	1.095,654		1,179,092
Owned at end of year	83,438	1,090,004		2,210,002
INDIA				
North India Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	104,250	800,508	904,758	
Acquired since 1932 Report		3,012		907,770
Owned at end of year	104,250	803,520		301,110
Punjab Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	315,634	772,383	1,088,017	
Acquired since 1932 Report	3,450	1,840		1 002 201
Owned at end of year	319,084	774,223		1,093,30
Western Indla Mission	37,865	447,538	485,403	
As shown in 1932 Report		6,745		100
Owned at end of year	37,865	454,283		492,14
Omited at the or year.				

SCHEDULE 16-Continued

APAN MISSION	Land	Buildings	1932 Total	1933 Total
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report	\$240,954	\$630,546 4,345	\$871,500	
Owned at end of year,	240,954	634,891		\$875,845
ATIN AMERICA Central Brazil Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	8,862	33,483	42,345	
Acquired since 1932 Report		3,351	,	
Owned at end of year	8,862	36,834		45,69
South Brazil Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report	20,534	73,369	93,903	
Owned at end of year	20,534	73,369		93,90
Chile Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	66,798	314,154	380,952	
Acquired since 1932 Report				000.01
Owned at end of year	66,798	314,154		380,95
Cotombia Mission As shown in 1932 Report	98,483	241,098	339,581	
Acquired since 1932 Report		4,577	000,001	
Owned at end of year	98,483	245,675		344,14
Guatemala Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report	28,455 150	272,397	300,852	
Acquired since 1932 Report Owned at end of year	28,605	274,005		302,6
	20,000	21.1000		
Mexico Mission As shown in 1932 Report	67,208	207,978	275,186	
Acquired since 1932 Report		797	2777200	
Owned at end of year	67,208	208,775		275,9
Venezuela Mission				
As shown in 1932 Report.	29,949	27,914	57,863	
Acquired since 1932 Report Owned at end of Year	29,949	27,914		57,8
ERSIA MISSION As shown in 1932 Report	251.882	940,225	1,192,107	
As shown in 1932 Report	598	68,256 1,378		
Owned at end of year	251,284	1,007,103		1,258,3
	201,201	2,007,200		-,
HILIPPINE ISLANDS As shown in 1932 Report	77,251	511 539	588,783	
Acquired since 1932 Report		511,532 50,422		
Owned at end of year	77,251	561,954		639,2
IAM MISSION				
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report	125,722	672,245 15,354	797,967	
Owned at end of year	125,722	687,599		813,3
YRIA MISSION				
As shown in 1932 Report	96,223	430,896	527,119	
Acquired since 1932 Report		40,464		F.07. F
Owned at end of year	96,223	471,360		567,5
INITED MISSION IN MESOPOTAM	IA			
As shown in 1932 Report Acquired since 1932 Report		25,093	25,093	
Owned at end of year		25,093		25,0
TOTAL OWNED AT END OF YEAR	1932		\$13,721,051	
OTAL ACQUIRED SINCE 1932 REF		Jan. 1, 1933).	303,550	
TOTAL OWNED AT END OF YEAR	1033			\$14,024,6

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THREE IMPORTANT MEETINGS DARLEY DOWNS

Kingdom of God Movement Conference

The third annual conference of the Kingdom of God Movement was held on November 8 in the Central Tabernacle (Methodist) Tokyo. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, eighty-four representatives of the district committees were present, from all parts of the Empire including Saghalien and Formosa. Secretary Ehisawa presented a detailed report of the work of the Movement. Notable items in his report were: the organization of 91 district committees with 886 churches participating; a total up to June of this year of 927 different places in which the Movement had been carried on, in which there are 2856 churches; 3455 meetings with a total attendance of 675,021 and with inquirers numhering 36,981. 27,238 people attended special training conferences for laymen in various parts of the country. City gospel schools were held in six parts of Tokyo during the early period of this year. The treasurer's report from Jan. to Oct. showed receipts of #26,917.91 and a balance, as of November 1st, of ¥6,415.67.

There was a feeling in some quarters that it might be better to hring the Movement to a close as originally planned; but when the earnest appeals of the representatives of more remote rural districts for a continuance of the Movement were heard, it was voted unanimously to continue for two more years, and a new Central Committee was elected consisting of 10 members in Tokyo and 10 members representing other parts of Japan from Hokkaido

to Kyushu.

Definite action on the budget was committed to the present Central Committee, pending report as to how much money can be counted on from America.

All Japan Christian Conference and Annual Meeting of the National Christian Council

The All-Japan Christian Conference under the auspices of the National Christian Council, with the cooperation of the Kingdom of God Movement, opened at the Chuokaido Wednesday morning at 9:30. All of the delegates to the Annual Conference of the Kingdom of God Movement together with the delegates to the Annual Meeting of the National Christian Council, were official members of this Conference.

President Daikichiro Tagawa of Meiji Gakvin, was elected Chairman.

Bishop Akazawa, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, in extending greetings, spoke in part as follows: There are many reasons for thanks as we look back over the past three years of the Kingdom of God Movement, as well as some reasons for criticisms and for carefully thinking over the whole situation, future plans, etc. Christians are called to bear the pain and suffering of Christ for the salvation of others—why need we hesitate? In this crisis we are met here to pray and confer as to future policies. Let us each grasp hold of Christ with strong faith and enter anew into the sufferings of the people about us.

Mr. M. Togo, Vice-Minister of the Department of Education, gave warm greetings from the Minister of the Department, and went on to speak very earnestly, and at some length concerning the present grave situation in the national life of Japan. He said that the most serious prohlems confronting the country were essentially spiritual, and expressed the firm conviction that in this field the most important agencies are education and religion. He spoke in the most appreciative way of the Christian Movement in Japan, and expressed the earnest hope that the Christian

forces would continue to give their best efforts toward meeting the crisis in the ethical and thought life of the country.

The Chief of the Social Welfare Burean of the Home Department expressed thanks for the gathering of religious leaders. He spoke of the difficulty in controlling "extreme ideas" with "Red" tendencies. Force cannot control thought. Thought can he controlled only by thought. In the great task of the hour, he appealed on hehalf of the Home Minister for the best efforts of the Christian Churches

These greetings were followed by a hrief business session, after which the two fraternal delegates from the China National Christian Council gave their messages. Mr. Chang Fuliang, the Rural Work Secretary, gave an interesting summary of political and social developments in China, as well as some account of their five year Movement. In closing, he said: "It would he an ungrateful act of omission, if I should refrain from touching upon the question foremost in our minds, on the relationship between Japan and China. By the constant interchange of messages of sympathy and goodwill during the last twelve months or so between our National Christian Councils and by the courageous stand taken by some Japanese Christians, the Christians in our two countries have come closer together in the fellowship of prayer and sorrow, although our respective countries seem to drift farther apart. It is true that hoth our countries have very small Christian populations, (besides the Roman Catholies, there is only one Christian in every thousand Chinese) and that the Christian influence is very small at present in our respective governments. Nevertheless, the fate of mankind hangs on a thin thread of emotion and nationalism and calls for action on the part of Christians. Shall there he another world War? Will the salvation of nations lie in wars and more wars? God forbid! The Christians of the world, especially those in Japan and China must aggressively and incessantly work for the cause of justice hetween nations, peace on earth and goodwill among men. Unless they and men like them put their hands to the plough for making real democracy among nations, and world brotherhood, we must enter upon another period of universal chaos and

"Parden me for the unburdening of a heavy heart on this formal occasion of sending you our fraternal greetings. To send messages of greetings and to exchange fraternal delegates without sharing with each other the heavy burden of a common task in Christianizing the international relationships hetween our two nations, especially at this externordinary time, seems to me to miss a great opportunity in our Christian fellowship. In spite of the small numbers of Christians in our two countries, let us therefore re-dedicate ourselves and redouble our efforts in the cause of international justice and goodwill. Then and only then shall we be laying the foundation for a lasting

international peace."

Bishop Roots, Honorary Secretary of the China Council, called attention to the fact that 75% of the Christian Community in China, (not counting the Roman and Eastern Orthodox Churches) belong to their Council. He felt two of the most significant movements of God's spirit in the world to-day are the "groups" and Dr. Kagawe's work in Japan. In reference to the Sino-Japanese situation, he said: "Although it is not for us to enter the field of politics by taking sides in any corporate way in political issues, we must insist on the application of the spirit of Christ in international relations. We must use our minds to try to understand the situation and we must proclaim in unmistakable terms that the only motive admissible in determining our action is love—hrotherliness."

Mr. Shimomura, the head of the Religions Bureau of the Department of Education, attended the entire morning session, and at the close, gave very warm greetings.

During the afternoon and the major portion of the next

morning's session, the Conference broke up into three discussion groups. Group I, under the chairmanship of Mr. Nagao Hampei, considered the thought problem, and introductory addresses on the mission of the Christian church in reference to the current social situation, current thought tendencies, the problem of public morals and the problem of international peace, were made by Bishop Akazawa, Soichi Saito, Mrs. Kubushiro and Pres. Tagawa. Group II, under the chairmanship of Mr. Noguchi, considered the means for the fuller development of the church, and introductory remarks on the relation with the Missions, promotion of church union, unifying the evangelistic programs of the various denominations, and the enrichment of church life, were made hy Messrs. Nishio, Kozaki, Y. Abe and Tada. Group III, under the chairmanship of Bishop Matsni, considered means for the promotion of evangelism, and introductory addresses on the closing of the Kingdom of God Movement, a movement for national regeneration, the advance into unoccupied areas and special types of evangelism (rural and fishing villages and factories) were made by Messrs. Tomita, Kagawa, Vories (MSS. read in his absence) and Yabe.

The chairman of the findings committee of each group prepared a set of propositions which was submitted at the closing general session Thursday afternoon. The more important of these were reaffirmed officially by the annual meeting of the National Christian Council on the 11th. Some of the most noteworthy fludings and other actions of

the council were as follows:

1) Hearty eudorsement of the second period of the Kingdom of God Movement (1933-34) with the understanding that the major emphasis during these two years will be on rural, educational and literary evangelism.

2) To ask the Council to try to secure the holding of the aunual meetings of the various denominations at the same time and place, so that certain services might be held joint-

3) To ask the Council to arrange for the publication of a group of manuscripts concerning the notable contribu-

tions of various missionaries to Japan.

4) To ask the new Executive to prepare and issue statements in support of the proposed five year plan for prohibition; the aholition of prostitution; calling for the elimination of religious practices from visitation to national shrineshy students; an appeal for the elimination of Sunday activities in the schools which make impossible the attendance of students at church and Sunday school; and an appeal for the prohibition of bars and eafes adjacent to schools.

5) Recommendation that the heads of the evangelistic departments of the denominations concerned, confer before opening any new work, and that investigation be made of the problem of duplication of effort in small towns.

6) Approval of various plans for the training of church members through Bible classes; worship in the home; training of lay-leaders; the opening of various types of gospel schools in city and country and the establishment of "folk schools".

As the Manchurian problem has given the impression ahroad that Japan is a militaristic nation, to instruct the Executive Committee together with the committee of seven from the Conference to prepare a document expressing the earnest desire of the Christian forces for peace and the promotion of international goodwill.

8) To approve the amendment to the Constitution of the International Missionary Council providing for the addition of the heads of the various Departments to the Execu-

tive Committee.

9) In view of the deep interest in the promotion of Church Union involving proposals for changes in organization, and other circumstances making changes desirable, the following committee was appointed to study the whole problem concerning the organization and finance of the National Christian Council: Akazawa, Kawai, Kobayashi,

Mayer, Miura, Noguchi, Sasaki, Tagawa, Yasumura, and Yoshioka.

The following were elected as the new Executive Committee .

Dean Y. Abe (Meth.) Dr. S. Kojima (Epis.) Bishop M. Akazawa (Meth.) Dr. H. Kozaki (Cong'l.) Rev. A. K. Aurell (Am. Mrs. O. Kubushiro

(W.C.T.U.) Bihle Soc.) Mrs. S.C. Bartlett (Cong'l.) Bishop Y. Matsui (Epis.) Dr. Gilbert Bewles (Friends) Dr. K. Matsuno (Cong'i.)

Dr. Y. Chiha (Bant.) Dr. P. S. Mayer (Evang.) Miss S. R. Courtice (Un. Ch. Rev. I. Miura (Luth.) Can.) Rev. S. Noguchi (Cong'l.)

Dr. A. K. Reischauer Dr. K. Ibuka (Presb.) (Presb.) Rev. T. Kanai (Presb.) Rev. C. Sasaki (Epis.) Rev. T. Kawai (Disciples) Pres. D. Tagawa (Presb.) Rev. M. Kobayashi (Presb.) Rev. Y. Koizumi (Meth. Miss E. R. Tharp (Bapt.) Dr. S. Yoshioka (Meth.) Prot.)

The Committee met Friday evening and elected Dr. Y. Chiba Chairman, Dr. Gilbert Bowles, Vice-Chairman, Messrs, J. Segawa and T. Kawai, Treasurers, Mr. A. Ebisawa General Secretary, Dr. William Axling Honorary Secretary (Darley Downs as Acting Secretary in the absence of Dr. Axling.)

The following department heads were selected: Social: Mrs. Kubushiro Evangelism: Mr. Noguchi Education: Pres. Tagawa General: Bishop Akazawa Literary: Dr. S. Kojima.

Mr. Kobayasbi was re-appointed as head of the committee on Rural Evangelism,

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD MOVEMENT

As the third year of the Kingdom of God Movement draws to au end it is desirable that the whole enterprise be carefully and critically surveyed and appraised. The writer would by no means be so bold as to undertake so ambitious a task. The Central Committee has already authorized the preparation and publication of a full report which will be the chief source for any such survey and appraisal. The present purpose is only to give some personal observations and impressions.

1) The movement has been of great value to the cause of interdenominational ecoperation. In the Central Committee in Tokyo, and in the district committees all over the Empire leaders of practically all the protestant churches have met together to plan and carry through a united effort to advance the Kingdom of God. However long may he the road to Church Union in Japan these three years of praying, planning and working together can not hut

have brought the goal much nearer.

2) The cause of Christ has been materially advanced. Great numbers of Japanese have heard the message for the first time. Many have been added to the number of those who "are being saved". Many in the churches have been quickened to new earnestness and activity. widespread development of rural gospel schools and training conferences for rural workers has been one of the most notable achievements of the movement. The work of evangelism and character training in Christian schools has been stimulated. A beginning has been made in factory evangelism and city gospel schools. The enlistment and training of lay workers has been notably advanced.

3) It has secured for the whole church the invaluable services of great leaders. Dr. Ebina just after ten years of service as President of the great Doshisha University addressed crowded meetings from Kyushu to Hokkaido. Prof. Iwahashi, the hlind philosopher, stirred audiences all over Japan both by his powerful and thoughtful preaching and by his own personal fortitude. A host of pastors, teachers from Christian schools, and consecrated laymen, travelled many thousands of miles and hrought

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fellowship and inspiration to churches in remote places, as well as in the larger centers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kagawa has been the great figure in the whole movement as he was its chief founder. He has given practically full time service. By the end of next month he will have given not a mere flying trip but an intensive campaign to every prefecture in Japan together with eampaigns in Formosa, the Loochoo Islands, Hokkaido and Saghalien. In addition, he has made very important speaking tours in China and America. While the Central Committee has administered over ₹25,000 each year, Mr. Kagawa has not received a cent of remuneration beyond his travel expense and this in the face of falling income from America for the extensive social work for

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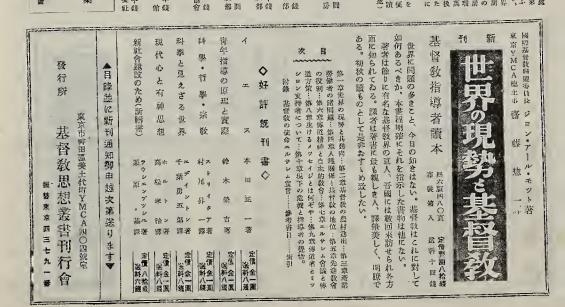
which he is responsible. In spite of serious ill-health he has labored in heat and in cold with only 2 or 3 months of rest which were insistently demanded by his physicians. Without belittling sound doctrine he has persistently eloquently and fearlessly proclaimed, with James, that "faith without works is dead". He has not only preached the social gospel but has himself led in the organization and maintenance of various important cooperative and social service enterprises. It is incorrect to call the Kingdom of God Movement Kagawa's movement but he has certainly contributed more to it than any one else, and the whole Christian movement owes him an incalculable debt of gratitude and prays for many more years of his inspiring leadership.

信能は勿論、村民一同より多大の信任地方数化のために献身なる働きをなし、同地方の以つて農制なる働きをなし、同地方の以の生産を用る ジョン・アル・モ る方面に適負しなければならぬか、其方如何に働きかけてゐるか。又今後如何な 神奈川縣和筑郡川和日本患督傳道所に一、川和傳道所應援(十月十一日夜) の立場より發揮した人物としてアメリカ の良きるのを綜合して行く長所と基督数 特色とする實際的で又活動を好み、 特ないであらうと思ふ。彼はアメリカの へ得るものは無いと云ふても能も反對し 以つて世界の基督者に指導と勢按とを與 理論でなく實際にあたつて得た適切さを 駭俗な智識と經驗とを有ち、且つ單なる **策如何と云ふ活問題に對して著者以上に** を受け、 赴任せる所にて、同姉は婦人傳道師と子姉今夏共立女子神學校卒業と同時に 遊寶設所に約半ケ年買習せる高司きく校の所屬側道地にて、昨年澁川農村傳 說数をなす。同地は横濱共立女子神學於て向地の信者來道者に對し農村傳道 りて質問應答懇談をなす。 道の急務」に就て二時間斗り講演し 同校 神學生二十餘名及数師方に 横波市同院神學校に於て午後二時より 農村傳道部幹事應援報告 「世界現勢と基督教」は 藤 悠 一 課 平信徒廣田花屋氏を訪問し、夫れよりに開足なくして大活動をなしつゝある 称に見る婦人農村像道師なり。 托兒所。日曜學校、傳道新鏞縣會に西高司姉は最近敦會內に裁縫敦授を初め 信徒の家庭及關係有志の家々を胚肪し 我國に於ける農村の重要性と農村傳 なる後途をなし得る探切に所る次第な るまで一人にて舎間致し居れり。 托兒所。「曜母校、像道新藝築台 現代の世界の實情に對して。 基督数が 定 價 一調 八 十 銭 本督数思想普及會發行 廿年の後同数食が農村数行として特殊 新 あらゆる方面に熱心修道せる 阿姉の案内にて先づ中里村 TI (数し居れり。十年 絽 介 對し そして此路とそは彼の最も長所とする **宣な點である。基督数の指導者は是非讀を添くてあるととは原著を讀む以上の便齋護氏の際は丁寧親切であつて其胜を** 塩は日本の人口を朝鮮をも合せて四千萬ないであらう。書中一つの日についた瑕立て給ふた器であることを認めずには居 來ると云ふ確信に至ると、きすがに神の の悩みを敷ひ、困非を解決することが川 其信仰的な断に於て、又非督のみが世界 と共に、除りにも實際的だと思ふ人も、 つて致等の限界が搬げられることを思ふ を發揮した代表的のものである。讀み來 すぎない。 と思ふ。只之は大なるものと中の つてゐる書として古い統計を用ひすぎた と云ふて居る點で此の活きた問題を取扱 一、佐藤瑞彦著 まねばならぬ客の一つである。(金井生) 六、スタンレー・ジョンズ羽 五、村井知至著 四、道旗祭設署 二、道統泰政名 七月二十日發行七月二十日發行 「人生の東の窓 八生の 『佛教の祈禱と基督教の祈禱』 八月三十日時行 十月一日發行 九月二十九日發行 八月三日發行 十月十日發行 阿彌陀佛と基督 基督教社會問題研究會編 凡ゆる道の蒸盤 基督教の女性観し 坂野龍雄・つる代共著 金井為一段譯 現代社會問題對策構演集 新 ŦIJ 哲教斯照內 圖 基督教社會問題研究命 八日市茶督敦産業協會 定 價 五 錢 書 **求道台**但 送 盒 子供の教養乳 数 定價一週 文 闹 Ħ No. 來道 料 五 道 ili 定假二十 定價 錄 定 会出版 会田田田 四十 垈

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、中華非督教聯盟構成範圍に就いて

が(ローマカトリック、又は正数台は

中難に於ける器督教徒の約七割五分

報

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セラレマスコトハ、 選二機宜ヲ得タル能相會シテ此ノ非常時ニ對スル對策ヲ老党

協議合が開催セラレ、全國ノ代表者諸君

日本基督教聯盟主催ノ下二全國花督教

シデアリマシテ慶到二地へマセンの此ノ

[E) 全部の其督教徒が少くとも非公式には 併し「五ヶ年巡動」に於いては、 強んど Tかる。 計上せず)中華芸督教聯盟に代表され

職者傳道であつた。吾等が新り且つ討 ズ博士から些大な助力を受けた、而し 食に於て奬動せし、スタンレイジョン 於ける中野甚督教職盟の常務員會に於 協力してわる。 て全集会にわたつて醍醐されし點は、 ける主要協議點 十一月一日——三日にわたる上海に 酸常議員食は三朝にわたり、各修營

起ヲ促シテ居ルノデアリマスガ、併シ此一面対民更生運動ヲ起シテ、全國民ノ奮 主自力ノ氣健ヲ以テ、生活ノ更生ヲ関ル ガ質行ヲ闘リツ、アルノデアリマスガ、 之二必要ナル各種ノ方策ラ樹テ、今ヤ之 的方面二於ケル限民ノ隔懲八貨ニ深刻ラ ノデナケレバ、現下ノ難關ハ到底之ッ突 克ク其ノ質相ヲ究メ、所謂為人一心、自 概民生活ノ更生ヲ圖リ、人心ヲ安定セシ メマスコトノ森工念務ナルヲ念ヒマシテ シテハ、一日モ早ク此ノ難局ヲ打別シテ 極メテ居ルノデアリマスの政府ニ於キマ ニ極メテ重大ノ時間ニ際食シ、 機自二於テ御祭集ノ諸君二對シ、所感ノ トスル所デアリ 迎到ガ十分共ノ効果ラ器ゲマスニハ民 シ難イト考へマスの此ノ故二、政府へ 「リ政府ノカ許リデナク、國民全般ガ、 深ク且少統例モ拉ダ汎クアリマスノデ 御承知ノ通り。 崩ョ中述ベマスコトハ、私ノ甚を飲幸 局国教ノ事業ヲ振興致シマスルト共ニ 經濟界今日ノ悲况ハ、其ノ由テ來ル所 今日ノ我郷ハ、內外共 殊二經濟

男內 粉 切ニ希望シテ己マヌ次第デアリマス。 結バレ以テ國運ノ漁展ニ弱クサレマス機 級ヲ加ヘラレ慎重整議ノ上所則ノ効果ヲ レマンテモ我邦今日ノ時局ニ對シ深キ省快シテ少クナイト考へマスの諮者ニ於カハ時節杯拯メテ有意義ニシテ其ノ資ス所 カラ此度本協議會が開催サレマンタコト イノデアリマスの右様ノ灰館デアリマス 大 部臣 本 達 雄

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敎 韓事聖公合監督 聯 盟 代 表 0 挨 拶 (要 i

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イ。 かくとも過 総音傳道に於ける二重性强闘の必 かくとも過去五年間に於けるより の絶好の機会である。 今日の支那に於ては一屆編書傳

ハ、神の蹇を現代に治す事を重要性にび力の質隆を主張するものである。 翻して、特に「グループ」迎動旅た日 互關係に於ける蒸貸数の信仰、愛及國民的並に國際的生活のあらゆる程 實踐に關して、之は個人的。社會的 本に於ける賀川博士の神の関連動に 於ける納網神の現代に於ける動きの 社会的强調に基づく個人的張調の 個人の振ひ改めと人格建設に獨し

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道

指針

(第一篇)

定領二十錢(稅非)

重要性に就いて。 ものである。

的には何餘間れやらとするものではな ある。從つて吾々は 精神の原理と適用とを主張するもので い。否々は國際關係に對して、基督の 日支關係 我々は政治的論點に對しては、具

り見マスルニ、此ノ重大ナル時期に於テ 更二今日我邦二於ケル社會思想上ノ方西 最モ大切デアルト考フルノデアリマスの

レル諸君ノ御協力ヲ得マスルニトガン ナリマセン。殊二常時世人ノ精神生活

指導シ、其ノ進ムベキ道ラ数示シテ居

ハ帝矯過微ノ言動ラ敢テシ、公安秩序ラ 人心動モスレバ洋難荒怠二流レ、甚シキ

イ、各國民は韓の家庭の兄弟であると こ。心を織して時局の真相を理解し くてはならない。之は「心を遊して ない。 いふ緊要事質を宣揚しなければなら

へ。 吾人の行動を決定する唯一可能 從する事の一方面である。 誤たずに宣揚しなければならない。 動機は愛、即ち兄弟愛であるととを 主たる汝の神を愛せよ」との数に厭

苦 芳 跡 久 澤 新 T 稻 介

が現はれたととを嬉しく思ふ。 ひそめてしまつた時。皆芝氏の優れた課 とせられたのが此者である。養に数文館 から出版されたやらであるが、今は影を られるやら一年三百六十五日の職みもの ンデンスされて一日一日の態の機に與へ 元來スポルジョンは脱数者の中で、 スポルジョンの霊感に協つる説数がコ 大阪·日曜世界社 定價一圆

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り、觸れたり、此の主を信ぜよ」と短的概を以つて出で來り「我は關けり、異た由上で深く主との鑑変に入つて後、鄰く から徐々に山頂に登るやらな脱数をせず S た確信と、慰めと光明とを得るに相談な 心を握ることが川來る。此意味に於て、 へるならば二時間にもわたる大説数の中 れ故。若し其の確信の閃き來る一點を把 に人の靈魂に迫る様な説教者である。 一年間此番を友とする人は必ず彼に在つ (金井生)

故に中報図も亦此の運動に共鳴する 結合が世界的に感化を及ばして居る は、稲香に於ける個人的並に社會的 からる運動に於て

ハ決シテカヲ以テ之ヲ左右スペキモノデ

ル民間團體ノ協力ニ俊ツモノガ、殊二多 就キマンテモ、数化事業二從事サレテ語 コトガ級メテ必要デアリマス 此ノ點ニ 之二對セシメ、之ヲ善導シ醇化セシムルハナク、所謂思想ニ對シテハ思想ヲ以テ 致シテ居ルノデアリマスガ、思想ノ動キ テハ、政府ニ於キマシテモ。特工努力ラリニ塩へ水所デアリマスの之が取締二付 出スルノヲ見マスルコトハ真ニ情嘆/ 薬サントスルガ如キ不遜/徒スラ時ニ輩

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麻 生隆 義 譯 なる 大陸にその率するカルヴキニズムを購するや、言點葉々、唯にその原ては敬虔にして而もたくましい信仰の保持者であつた。彼招かれて新署者は單なる背際裡の人ではない。出でゝは一國の宰和たり、入り 日發養豫定) 苦心になるもの。出づべくして出でさりし名書、初めて我等のものと を正して、 ろを論じ、世の職者にして尚持つカルヴヰニズムに對する誤れる認識 理のみならず、他宗教、政治、藝術、科學等各方面との交渉するとと 正に本年度基督教文献としての一大牧獲であらう、 將に快刀亂麻を斷つの慌がある。譯文又明快質に四ヶ年の + 字 架 0 + 字 架 性 Œ

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第一回農村傳道協議會記錄

發兌

日本基督教鄉歷

京市华达區早稻田 長

临 觀卷町四七 書

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さながらクリスマスの静夜を飾る大流星群▼

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